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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 10, 1966

Title	Committee for Non-Violent Action Demonstration at Vertol Division Boeing Corporation Morton, Pennsylvania December 29, 1965
Character	
Reference	Letterhead memorandum captioned as above dated January 10, 1966, at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PH 14-206

COPIES (cont.):

22 - Philadelphia (cont.)  
1 - 100-47881 (VIDEM)  
1 - 100-43464 (CNVA)  
1 - 100-4899 (AFSC)  
1 - 14-207 (FPC)  
1 - 25- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-38658 (WILLIAM DAVIDON)  
1 - 25- [REDACTED]  
1 - 25- [REDACTED]  
1 - 25- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-35103 (ABE EGNAL)  
1 - 100-48245 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-42297 (CHARLES WALKER)  
1 - [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-22003 (JAMES DOLSEN)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (VINCENT SALANDRIA)  
1 - 25-36801 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-48306 (JOSIAH THOMPSON)  
1 - [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED] (ARIEL LOEWY)  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]

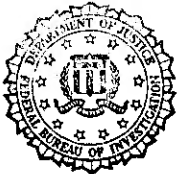
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\* \* \* \* \*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "CNVA, Demonstration at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., December 29, 1965." Appropriate copies of the LHM are being furnished New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, and New Haven for information. Copies are also being furnished locally to ONI, OSI, INTC, Secret Service, and the USA, EDPA., Philadelphia.

Special Agents who observed the demonstration at Vertol were SA's THOMAS F. LEWIS, DONALD G. COX, and WILLIAM S. BETTS.

Information from Corporal KOSTOW was furnished to SA WILLIAM S. BETTS. Information from Sgt. ZEIGLER, Pennsylvania State Police, was furnished to Field Supervisor NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Philadelphia, PennsylvaniaIn Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 10, 1966

Committee for Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation,  
Morton, Pennsylvania,  
December 29, 1965

On December 27, 1965, PH T-1 furnished a leaflet announcing the following:

## "M A S S M E E T I N G

\*\* TUESDAY, DEC. 28 \*\*

--featuring discussion by outspoken  
peace workers on:

\*\* THE WAR IN VIETNAM

\*\* WHY WE DEMONSTRATE and WHY WE ARE  
WILLING TO GO TO JAIL.

## ORIENTATION FOR NEXT DAY'S DEMONSTRATION

Speakers will include:

WILLIAM DAVIDON  
CHARLES WALKER  
A. J. MUSTEAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 10/22/77

Metropolitan AME Church  
20th and Fitzwater Streets  
Tuesday, Dec. 28  
8:00 pm

DECLASSIFIED ON 10/27/77 ~~DEMONSTRATION~~

BY [REDACTED]

\*\* WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29 \*\*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Group 1Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation,  
Morton, Pennsylvania,  
December 29, 1965  
-----

--consisting of  
VIGIL and CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE on the  
part of some demonstrators at the  
VERTOL HELICOPTER PLANT, MORTON  
Wednesday, Dec. 29  
2:00 - 5:00 pm

Demonstrators will gather at the Metro-  
politan AME Church, 20th and Fitzwater  
Streets at Noon, and proceed to Morton  
via the 1:25 Media Local train from  
Suburban Station.

Philadelphia Committee for Nonviolent Action

1526 Race Street  
Phila., Pa. 19102

Phone: LO 7-8770"

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

WILLIAM DAVIDON

On October 7, 1960, PH T-2 advised that during Sep-  
tember of 1960, DAVIDON contributed \$5.00 to the  
National Committee to Abolish the House Committee  
on Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is con-  
tained in the Appendix. *7 call - Lane*  
*Have signed 1960*

PH T-3 on September 5, 1963, advised that during  
October of 1963, WILLIAM C. DAVIDON contributed  
\$10.00 to the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC),  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PH T-4 advised on December 16, 1960, that the name  
of WILLIAM DAVIDON appeared on a leaflet of the  
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF)  
as one of its sponsors.

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
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A characterization of the SCEF is contained  
in the Appendix.

On March 20, 1961, WILLIAM C. DAVIDON was a participant on Radio Station WEAW from Chicago, Illinois, on the topic of Peace Walks. During the discussion, he was accused of being a "Communist Fronter," and admitted being a sponsor of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS).

A characterization of the CSJMS is contained  
in the Appendix. *Charles Walker*

CHARLES WALKER

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

An article in the "Sunday Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, Sunday edition, dated December 15, 1963, captioned "Quakers Provide the Mainspring of the Peace Movement Here," contains a subsection captioned, "Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee." This portion of the article quotes CHARLES WALKER as stating the peace movement is now in a lull and is undergoing a transition phase. WALKER noted there is a new leadership coming in, the movement will change, and civil rights demonstrations have attracted the most immediate response from the public. He stated that the charge that Communists have influenced the major part of the movement is just not true. The article continued WALKER stated, "The Communist movement in the United States is dead, they have no influence."

WALKER is further quoted as stating, "I consider civil disobedience the highest respect for law. I don't agree with those who say it encourages lawlessness." The article noted that WALKER, considered by many in the peace movement to be the most knowledgeable about the Philadelphia area, is a Quaker and was sentenced

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
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during World War II to four years as a Conscientious Objector.

A. J. MUSTE

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The "New York Evening Journal" issue of April 28, 1942, contains an article entitled "Ex-Red Won't Register." The article relates that the Reverend A. J. MUSTE, Presbyterian Minister and Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), had refused to register under the Selective Service Act. In the article MUSTE is described as a former leader of the Trotskyite faction of the Communist movement in this country. The article also relates that MUSTE was arrested in Illinois in 1934, charged with plotting to overthrow the government, but he was later released.

In 1948, GEORGE HEWITT, deceased, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) for over fifteen years, advised that the FOR is an interracial pacifist type or organization dominated by racial rather than political motives. It strives to solve the world's problems through means of peaceful methods rather than by force and it also strives to eliminate racial discrimination.

The April 14, 1957, issue of "The Worker," page 16, column 1, described A. J. MUSTE as the Dean of "Socialist Pacifists" and Secretary Emeritus of the FOR.

In August 1964, a source described A. J. MUSTE as National Chairman of the Committee on Non-Violent Action, 325 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

[REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

In August 1964, [REDACTED] was sentenced to five

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation,  
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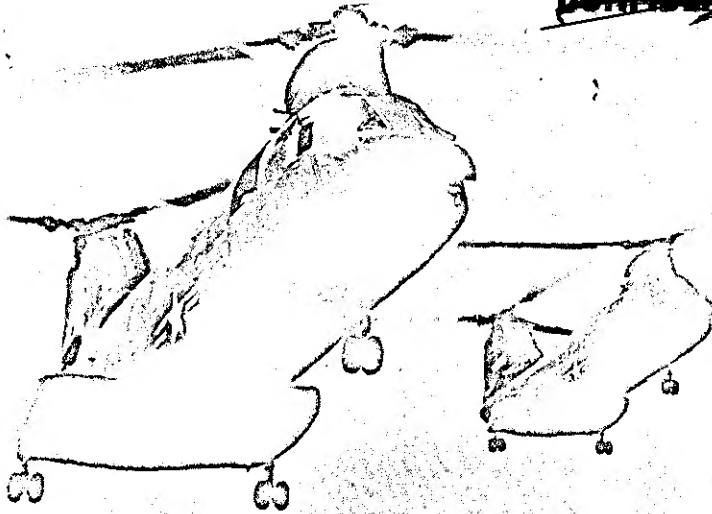
years in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.,  
for refusing to register for Selective Service.  
He is presently on probation and under supervision  
of the U. S. Probation Office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
He is affiliated with the Social Order Committee  
of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).  
He issued a letter in November 1965 which received  
considerable distribution indicating plans to  
violate his probation and attempt to enter the  
property of the local plant that manufactures  
helicopters for the war in Vietnam, and stated,  
"Inside I hope to climb on the helicopter and  
remain there, blocking the movement of the blades  
with my body." His letter also states:

"Why now? What brought this all on was  
the self-immolation in Washington of NOR-  
MAN MORRISON. Since that day his spirit  
has been beside me, patient, not urging;  
but an irresistible, inspirational presence."

PH T-1 also furnished on December 27, 1965, a two-page  
leaflet captioned "Helicopters Over Vietnam, A Call to Action."  
A copy of this two-page leaflet is attached.

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Pleased by the success of helicopters in Vietnam, the Army hopes to buy many more.

Wall Street Journal, Nov. 3, 1965

The world is now too dangerous for anything but the truth, too small for anything but brotherhood.

Adlai Stevenson

# Helicopters over Vietnam

## A Call to ACTION

at

7ertol Division  
(helicopters)  
Boeing Corp.

Morton, Pa.

Wednesday  
December 29  
2 - 5 p.m.

We know that before his sudden and untimely death Adlai Stevenson was a deeply troubled man. He had once said:

"The world is now too dangerous for anything but the truth, too small for anything but brotherhood."

He was aware that in Vietnam the United States was waging a cruel war, prolonging the suffering which the people of that nation had undergone for twenty years. This was a war which Congress had never declared. It was in violation of commitments which the United States had made to the United Nations. It was in support of dictators like the present incumbent, General Nguyen Cao Ky, who, in an interview last Fourth of July told a reporter from the London Daily Mirror,

"People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one -- Hitler."

Adlai Stevenson himself had been forced as United States representative at the United Nations to repeat the misleading and sometimes false statements of his government about its conduct of our foreign relations. But when, ten days before he died, a group of distinguished writers privately urged him to resign and free himself from the course of our government in violation not only of the United Nations Charter and international law, but every principle of human decency, his answer was:

"I would never take advantage of my position to resign for political reasons. That isn't the way we play the game."

The Army, reports the Wall Street Journal, is pleased with the success of helicopters in Vietnam. It has 800 of them in service in Vietnam and plans for another 600 by the end of the year. More recently, Secretary of Defense McNamara, making a 'whirlwind tour' of the Vietnam battlefield, also was reported 'pleased.' His pleasure arose from the operations of the Army's First Cavalry Division, the highly mobile 'air cavalry' which has been riding into battle in these helicopters. In fact, McNamara's pleasure was such that he announced that new air cavalry divisions would be formed as part of a further major escalation in an undeclared war. It was pointed out that the helicopter-transport concept had been accepted as a new and important tool of the war, as if there were to be no end to war!

Thus, the helicopter stands today as the foremost symbol of the U.S. effort to make distant people behave as we think they should and, often, to thwart their revolutionary aspirations. The machine has come to prominence in the tragic land of Vietnam, where the American military intervention has caused countless human sufferings among both the Vietnamese and the Americans caught in the senseless conflict. In South Vietnam, the United States has been able to develop and perfect its techniques of ~~counter-insurgency~~ <sup>counter-insurgency</sup>. With such tools as the helicopter and the air cavalry proving their usefulness, we may be sure that their application will not be limited to Vietnam or the Dominican Republic but will be widened to include whatever unfortunate territory that chances to come in conflict with the economic and political pursuits of the United States.

challenging them. One of the two major suppliers of helicopters to the Army is the Vertol Division of the Boeing Corp. Vertol's plants are located in Delaware County, Pa.—just outside Philadelphia. The company produces the CH47a "Chinook" helicopter, the machine being used by the Army's air cavalry. With a force of about 10,000 employees, Vertol ranks as one of the three largest firms in the Greater Philadelphia area. In the past several months, the company has had substantial increases in war contracts.

Also over the last several months, the Philadelphia branch of the Committee for Nonviolent Action has conducted a campaign of demonstrations and community education at Vertol and in the surrounding area to protest the plant's involvement in the Vietnam war and to urge that the U.S. withdraw its forces from the conflict. Reception of this has been mixed: some persons prominent in the community are open, almost sympathetic, to the proposals; at the same time, however, the county is a center of right-wing organizational efforts, and there has been considerable harassment.

National and Philadelphia CNVA agree that it is now time for a sizable confrontation of the military power and counter-insurgency policies implemented by the helicopters produced at Vertol. We believe it is time to point to the consequent destruction of human values and to call upon Vertol, its employees and the people in the surrounding community and the nation to stop supporting the war and the policies it reflects.

We believe there are many people in the area and even in the Vertol plants who must be troubled by what is going on in Vietnam and about their own part in it—as Adlai Stevenson was before he died. As the distinguished American novelist Kay Boyle has pointed out, Stevenson, in refusing to resign and lead a movement for a saner and nobler course, was declaring that his loyalty was *not* to

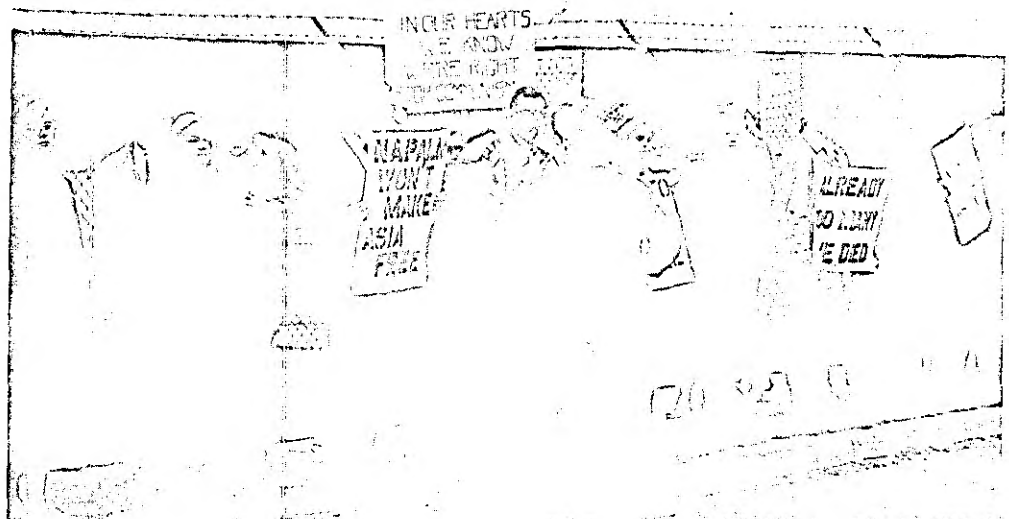
citizens out of "the team." We believe that among the people in the area and in the Vertol plants there are those who not only recognize the right of people to question and dissent from the policies of "the team" but who believe that the time has come to act, to withdraw support from the Vietnam war policy, to turn the nation away from war to peace.

- A demonstration encompassing these points and calling for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam will be conducted from 2 to 5 p.m., Wednesday, December 29th at Vertol's main plant in Morton, Pa., Delaware County. The plant is located on Route 420, one half mile south of the Baltimore Pike (old Rt. 1) adjacent to the Morton Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Media Local.
- It is possible that some may be moved to engage in civil disobedience, most likely in the form of an attempt to enter the plant and confront its management, or an effort to block the movement of vehicles to and from the property. Participants in the demonstration need not, however, feel committed to approval of civil disobedience, but only to respect for the conscience of those who feel called to engage in it.
- It is expected that persons from the East Coast and the Mid-West will take part. Accommodations in the Philadelphia area will be arranged for those in need of them. Supporting demonstrations will take place on the West Coast.

We urge you to come to Philadelphia for the demonstration and, if possible, to arrive on Tuesday evening so as to take part in a mass meeting to be held then. Please return the coupon or call either of the numbers below to obtain information on the time and place of the meeting and the assembly point for the demonstration.

**Committee for  
Nonviolent Action**  
5 Beekman St., Rm. 1033  
New York N.Y. 10038  
(212) 227-5535

**Philadelphia CNVA**  
1526 Race Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102  
(215) LO 7-8770



Please return to PHILADELPHIA CNVA, 1526 Race St., Phila., Pa. 19102

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ I will participate in the demonstration but do not plan civil disobedience.
- ☐ I will participate in the demonstration and plan to commit or am considering civil disobedience.
- ☐ I will need a place to roll out a sleeping bag.
- ☐ I wish to contribute \$ \_\_\_\_\_ toward expenses.

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation,  
Morton, Pennsylvania,  
December 29, 1965  
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On December 23, 1965, Sergeant JOHN T. ZIEGLER, Pennsylvania State Police, Belmont Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., furnished a copy of a three-page paper from TOM RODD and [redacted] for the Philadelphia Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) containing various information concerning CNVA and the proposed demonstration at Vertol, Morton, Pa., December 29, 1965. This paper is quoted in part as follows:

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"THE COMMITTEE FOR NONVIOLENT ACTION is a pacifist organization founded in 1957 to protest the testing of nuclear weapons by all countries. We have sailed boats into the nuclear testing zones of the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

We are today particularly concerned about the United States' military policy in Vietnam. We see this U. S. effort as immoral and fruitless. We call for a withdrawal of United States troops now...

"The Philadelphia branch of the CNVA has this fall conducted three demonstrations at the Morton plant of the Vertol Division of the Boeing Corp. Vertol manufactures CH47A helicopters for military use in Vietnam. We find the plant an appropriate and important symbol of our government's war effort, and thus we must confront the government and the citizens of Delaware County with our views..."

This leaflet goes on to issue instructions to protesters and states:

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE is just what it says, 'civil disobedience.' It means the open, knowing violation of a civil law in obedience to a higher command. It is a principle endorsed by Pope John's Pacem in Terris and by the Nuremberg Trials. In our case, a small number (perhaps 25) of demonstrators have felt called to sit in the road leading into the main gate of the Vertol plant. They will

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be trying to block the trucks which enter carrying parts for the final helicopter assembly. This war is such an evil to them they feel they must make this direct confrontation with the war machine by putting their bodies on the line. We are not opposed to the specific laws that prohibit sitting in roads; it is just that the law is in conflict with what seems to us to be more important; stopping the war in Vietnam. It is to us somewhat akin to crossing in the middle of the block to save a woman in a burning house. The law is there; but secondary.

"But we are breaking a law and freely admit it. We do not try to hide, nor escape legal punishment if legally guilty.

"Specifically, the civil disobedients will leave their place in the vigil line at 2:30 PM and walk to the plant entrance road, where they will sit down. If arrested, for disorderly conduct, trespass or whatever, some will probably accompany the police officers to automobiles or whatever is used by the police. Others may feel so strongly the need to remain in the driveway that they will non-cooperate with the arrest; that is "go limp." Going limp is not an act directed at an individual policeman, not even necessarily at the arrest itself. It merely says that 'I cannot conscientiously co-operate with anyone who wants to take me away from this task I have set myself. I will not fight to remain; but neither will I help by walking to jail.' Persons who nonco-operate understand that this may be construed as resisting arrest, and they are willing to risk that possibility...

"A small number may (at this point, one person intends to do so) seek another confrontation with the Vertol authorities by attempting to enter the plant

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and lie on the blades of a helicopter ready for shipment to Vietnam. This type action would be taken in the same spirit as the blocking of the supply trucks; and all pertinent data is the same for this particular act...

"Copies of this announcement are being mailed and given to all police forces that may have a concern in this action; and to the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania."

PH T-5 on December 22, 1965, furnished a leaflet of the CNVA / Philadelphia, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., from WILLIAM C. DAVIDON and CHARLES C. WALKER, Co-Chairmen. This leaflet also announces the public meeting in Philadelphia December 28th, to be followed by a Vigil at the Vertol Plant in Morton, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon, December 29, 1965. This leaflet states they were hoping for 500 people at Morton and that the project was open to civil disobedience. A team of people planning such action was then considering the precise form and procedure.

On December 29, 1965, Corporal WALTER KOSTOW, Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), advised he attended the meeting of CNVA at Metropolitan AME Church, 20th and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., the night of December 28, 1965, which was attended by approximately 125 people. Plans were made for a mass demonstration and civil disobedience at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., December 29, 1965, from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CHARLES WALKER, Co-Chairman of Philadelphia CNVA, was chairman and moderator. Speakers were WILLIAM C. DAVIDON, Professor, Haverford College, and Co-Chairman, Philadelphia CNVA; [redacted] National Secretary, CNVA, of New York; THOMAS MURRAY of New York, Organizer of the group, who will be civilly disobedient and in charge of CNVA MARSHALS; A. J. MUSTE, founder of CNVA; [redacted] on probation for violation of Selective Service and organizer of those who will be civilly

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

disobedient. He told what to do when arrested, how to make your body go limp, etc. He urged people to attend and bring the non-violent movement in focus. Other speakers were [redacted] of Upland Institute, Upland, Pa., organizer of the Delaware County CNVA; [redacted] who has been active in civil rights and voter registration activities and jailed in Montgomery, Ala., for civil disobedience. He is a teacher in the Philadelphia School System. Also present were BEATRICE RAZ-<sup>24</sup>NER, age 63, a nurse from Philadelphia; [redacted] age [redacted] active in civil rights and voter registration movements; HENRY RADETSKY, West Chester, Pa., who made announcement of Veterans protest pilgrimage to Eternal Peace Light at Gettysburg National Park, Gettysburg, Pa., January 2, 1966.

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Many of those present came with knapsacks and sleeping bags and slept in church and other places.

[redacted] and others plan to leave CNVA Headquarters, 1526 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and board Philadelphia Suburban Station train at 1:25 p.m. for Morton, arriving at 1:47. He said CNVA has bought 350 round-trip tickets for the demonstration.

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Sgt. JOHN ZEIGLER, PSP, advised December 28, 1965, that representatives of PSP, City Detectives, District Attorney's Office, Springfield Township Police Department, Morton Police Department, and Vertol attorneys met that date regarding the CNVA demonstration to be held December 29 at the Vertol plant in Morton. ZEIGLER said Springfield Township Police Department has hired three buses and will make arrests as necessary. The PSP will back up as needed. A counter demonstration is planned by the American Legion. Villanova students, and possibly others.

[redacted]  
On April 6, 1965, PH T-3 furnished a membership list of the Student Committee for a March on Washington. Included on page two of this list was the name [redacted]

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
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[redacted] Student  
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The purpose  
of this march was also to protest United States  
intervention in Vietnam.

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HENRY RADETSKY

On March 12, 1958, PH T-6 advised that as of March  
1958 HENRY RADETSKY was a member of the Philadelphia  
Branch of the Young Socialist League (PBYSL).

A characterization of the PBYSL is set forth  
in the Appendix.

Special Agents of the FBI observed on December 29,  
1965, a demonstration protesting United States intervention  
in Vietnam held at the Morton Plant, Vertol Division, Boeing  
Corporation, Morton, Pa., from 2 p.m. to 4:55 p.m., sponsored  
by CNVA.

Pennsylvania Railroad train from Philadelphia ar-  
rived at Morton, Pa., 1:50 p.m., with about 100 protesters  
and joined by others. Next train about 30 minutes later brought  
about 30 or 40 more protesters. Total demonstrators numbered  
about 175 protesting use of Vertol helicopters in the war in  
Vietnam.

[redacted] was arrested at 2:35 p.m. by U. S. Probation  
Officer RICHARD EASTMAN for violation of probation. Eleven  
others were arrested at the same time by Springfield Township  
Police Department for blocking entrance to the Vertol plant  
and refusing to move. Six others were arrested for littering  
and two for disorderly conduct.

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On the opposite side of the street, a counter-picket  
was held by members of the American Legion and Young Americans  
for Freedom (YAF). This group plus spectators totaled 400 to  
500 people.

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division  
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Some spectators or counter pickets harassed and threw eggs at pickets. Nine were arrested for disorderly conduct by the Springfield Township Police Department.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1965, carried an article "Police Haul Off 12 Protesters at Vertol Plant." A copy of this article is attached.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Police Haul Off 12 Protesters At Vertol Plant

## 450 Jeer Pickets Protesting U.S. Policy In Viet Nam

By WILLIAM W. LAWRENCE  
Of The Bulletin Staff

About 160 pickets demonstrated today at the Boeing Co.'s Vertol division in Morton in protest against Vertol's production of helicopters for the war in Viet Nam.

When 12 of the pickets sat down in the parking lot in front of the main gate leading to the plant, 20 policemen hauled them to their feet.

They were taken to a waiting Red Arrow bus, which police used for temporary detention.

Those who wouldn't walk were carried to the bus.

About 12 demonstrators, including three women, were placed in the bus.

### Held on Detainer

Minutes after the pickets arrived, a federal probation officer stepped into the group and arrested Thomas Rodd, 19, of Pittsburgh.

Rodd was placed in a car and brought to the Federal Courthouse here, where he was charged with violating probation imposed on him by a federal court in Pittsburgh for failure to register for the draft.

Later, he was taken to the Detention Center where he was held on a detainer lodged against him by Pittsburgh authorities.

Earlier, the Committee for Nonviolent Action had said that Rodd planned to climb on the rotor blade of a helicopter at the Vertol plant to protest the shipment of helicopters to Viet Nam.

The CNVA had announced that it would sponsor the demonstrations.

Also plucked from the picket line was William Davidon, Haverford College teacher, who has taken part in previous demonstrations. Springfield Police Chief Forrester said Davidon violated a township ordinance by distributing leaflets.

One other demonstrator was arrested on the same charge.

### Egg-Throwers Seized

The arrested demonstrators were taken in the bus to the Springfield Township municipal building.

Springfield Township Police Chief Lester Forrester said six counter-demonstrators also were arrested. He said most of them were young people who had thrown eggs. They, too, were taken to the municipal building.

Police detoured all traffic off Woodland av. between Baltimore pike and Morton av. during the demonstration—a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. Traffic began piling up in the Morton area in late afternoon.

About half of the pickets left the scene about 4.15 P. M. to catch the 4.23 P. M. train from Morton back to Philadelphia.

The pickets were jeered by approximately 450 persons lined up across from the plant on Woodland av.

The anti-demonstration crowd carried signs with legends such as "Have Matches and Gas for Peace Creeps."

The peace pickets wore round tags in their lapels which had the words "Practice nonviolence" printed on them.

### Came by Train

Some 200 Vertol security guards and police from Morton, Upper Darby and Springfield were on hand when the pickets arrived by train from Philadelphia at 1.55 P. M.

They were first met by a man carrying a sign: "Creeps, Our Boss Stopped the Bombing, How About Your Boss?"

In the block-long walk from the train station to the plant, they were accompanied by catcalls and cries of "misfits" from the crowd.

Eggs and tomatoes were hurled at the pickets. One egg hit the head of Swarthmore College student Barry Wohl, 18.

The demonstration was staged as part of a national project of the Committee for Nonviolent Action.

Rodd had previously announced that he planned to mount a helicopter.

He said earlier, "The government is conducting an antidemocratic and immoral war in Viet Nam and Vertol is helping them by selling helicopters."

The Philadelphia CNVA, organized this fall, has conducted three previous demonstrations at Vertol.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.3-"The Evening  
Bulletin"  
Philadelphia, Pa.

12/29/65

Date: 4 star

Edition: M. W. Lawrence

Author:

Editor: M. B. Dickinson

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
Demonstration at Vertol Division  
Boeing Corporation  
Morton, Pennsylvania,  
December 29, 1965  
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Records of the Springfield Township Police Department, Springfield, Pa., reflect the following were arrested by the Springfield Police Department on December 29, 1965, at the demonstration at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., sponsored by the CNVA. These individuals were arraigned before Justice of the Peace JAMES HENRY at Springfield, Pa., on December 29, 1965, and remanded to Broadmeadows Prison in lieu of bond for a hearing on January 4, 1966:

[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

Philadelphia 43, Pa.

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[redacted]  
White Male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

New York, N. Y.

[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

Philadelphia, Pa.; DOB 19151

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[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

Horsham, Pa.; DOB 19044

[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

Upland Institute, Crozier Theological Seminary  
Upland, Pa.

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
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[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

Woodside, N. Y.

[redacted]  
White male

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

Washington, D. C.

[redacted]  
White female

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

Philadelphia, Pa. 19141

BEATRICE BRESNAN

White female

Age 63

F 1423 31st Road

Astoria, Queens, N. Y.

ROBERT WHITTINGTON EATON

5140 Chester Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa. 19143

[redacted]  
White female

Age [redacted]  
[redacted]

Upland Institute, Crozier Theological Seminary  
Chester, Pa.

The above were charged with disorderly conduct in that they were blocking entrance to Vertol and refused to move. They were held on \$350.00 bail.

[redacted] white male, age [redacted]  
New Britain, Conn., was turned over to Juvenile Authorities

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
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on the same charge.

[redacted]  
White male  
Age [redacted]

[redacted]  
Binghamton, N. Y.  
(a student at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.)

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[redacted]  
White male  
Age [redacted]

[redacted]  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. DAVIDON  
7 College Lane  
Haverford, Pa.  
White male  
Age 38

[redacted]  
White male  
Age [redacted]

[redacted]  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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The above were arrested for littering and bail was set  
at \$100.00.

EDWARD P. GOTTSLIEB  
9411 60th Avenue  
Elmhurst, New York, N. Y.  
White male  
Age 60

GOTTSLIEB was charged with disorderly conduct.

Of the above individuals arrested, it will be noted  
that [redacted] and DAVIDON did not produce their

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draft cards when requested by the Springfield Township Police Department.

[REDACTED]

The records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect that on August 9, 1965, [REDACTED] was one of those arrested by the Metropolitan Police in connection with activities of the Washington Summer Action Project.

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The records of the Pennsylvania Selective Service System, Harrisburg, Pa., on September 3, 1965, reflected that [REDACTED] was listed as 1-0 (Conscientious Objector) with Local Board 138, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PH T-7 advised October 19, 1965, that on October 15, 1965, at a rally protesting United States intervention in Vietnam held at Temple University, Philadelphia, [REDACTED] an employee of the Temple University Library, spoke on methods of avoiding the draft. He referred students who may be interested to the Friends Peace Committee and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Philadelphia, Pa.

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[REDACTED]

The Philadelphia Inquirer (Northeast Section), Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1965, reflects that a "girl ridden down by troopers in a recent demonstration in Montgomery, Ala.," would speak at Newtown Friends School on Route 413 and went on to state that the girl, [REDACTED] age [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] a junior at Temple University, would be a guest of the Bucks County World Peace Fair Committee, who was sponsoring the talk.

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
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[REDACTED]  
PH T-1 furnished on April 10, 1965, a copy of the  
"Philadelphia Area Meeting Religious Society of  
Friends News" for September 1, 1965, which contains  
an article which states [REDACTED] Swarthmore  
'65, begins his alternative service (in lieu of  
military service) as a youth worker under Civilian  
Public Service.

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Corporal WALTER KOSTOW, Pennsylvania State Police,  
Lt. GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police  
Department, Philadelphia, Pa., and Special Agents of the FBI  
identified the following other individuals among the protesters  
at Vertol, December 29, 1965.

JAMES DOLSEN

ABE EGNAL  
Committee For a SANE Nuclear Policy

[REDACTED]  
National Secretary, CNVA  
New York

THOMAS MURRAY  
Organizer of the CNVA Vigil at Vertol

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PETER GREGONIS MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION  
of CNVA Farm at Voluntown, Conn.

A. J. MUSTE

[REDACTED] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION  
CNVA, New York

CHARLES WALKER  
American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

[REDACTED]  
Friends Peace Committee (FPC)

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Committee For Non-Violent Action  
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CHARLES ~~BUTTERWORTH~~

VINCENT ~~SALANDRIA~~  
Attorney, American Civil Liberties Union

[redacted]  
[redacted] Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)  
and FPC

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JOSIAH ~~THOMPSON~~  
Professor, Haverford College

[redacted]  
CNVA and FPC

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted]  
FPC member

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ARIEL ~~LOEWY~~  
Professor, Haverford College

JAMES ~~DOLSEN~~

PH T-8, December 22, 1965, advised JAMES DOLSEN was a member of the District Board of the Communist Party, Eastern District of Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and Philadelphia correspondent for "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an east-coast Communist newspaper.

ABRAHAM (ABE) ~~EGNAL~~

PH T-8 advised February 21, 1960, that ABE EGNAL had been a member of the CPEPD.

[redacted]  
PH T-1 advised on February 15, 1965, that the name [redacted] was listed as one of the signers of the

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"Declaration of Conscience," circulated by the Friends Peace Committee, declaring his conscientious refusal to cooperate with the United States Government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam and to encourage others to do likewise by non-violent acts, including civil disobedience.

T-1 advised on February 11, 1965, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the FPC, Philadelphia, Pa., as of February 1965, and that the FPC is an adjunct of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and seeks peaceful and non-violent solutions to racial and world tensions.

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On January 10, 1962, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] volunteered the following information:

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He was in Norway from June 1959 to September 1960. While there he met a Russian, LEV SHERSTNEV, who, according to [redacted] was a Press Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, Norway. He met SHERSTNEV while both were taking a Norwegian language class at the University of Oslo. As a pacifist, [redacted] felt there was a need for non-official, person-to-person discussions between citizens of the United States and the U.S.S.R. He held discussions with SHERSTNEV on ten or twelve occasions. He and his wife visited SHERSTNEV's home for dinner and vice-versa.

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At SHERSTNEV's request, [redacted] wrote a three-page essay entitled "An Adventure in Understanding" on the theme of an American student's stay in Norway. Sometime later, [redacted] wrote a series of three articles at SHERSTNEV's request encompassing the following general areas of American life: family life, social customs, income, food and clothing, housing and home ownership, philosophy of life, attitude toward other countries,

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educational expectations, and participation in political life. SHERSTNEV told [ ] he would attempt to have the articles published in a Soviet magazine.

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[ ]  
By letter dated March 10, 1965, U. S. Attorney DREW J. T. O'KEEFE, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that [ ] appeared at the office of the U. S. Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa., in March 1965. [ ] said he had reached the age of [ ] and had no intention of registering under the Selective Service System.

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On May 24, 1965, Assistant U. S. Attorney MERNA B. MARSHALL advised she had been contacted by MAYRA BERMAN, Clerk, Selective Service Appeal Board, 128 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, and informed that [ ] had appeared and requested to register for Selective Service.

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PH T-3 advised on April 6, 1965, that [ ] was a member of the Friends Peace Committee and the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington, both of which had headquarters at 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Special Agents of the FBI observed [ ] at a speakout on October 16, 1965, at the University of Pennsylvania campus, which was held in protest of United States action in Vietnam. At this speakout [ ] identified as a representative of SNCC, who recently returned from South Carolina, spoke and said we should not fight in a country which denies the Negro his rights, indicating that Negroes should not fight in Vietnam, nor should anyone else.

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JOSIAH THOMPSON

Special Agents of the FBI observed JOSIAH THOMPSON at a speakout on October 16, 1965, at the University of Pennsylvania campus, which was held in protest of United States action in Vietnam. JOSIAH THOMPSON of Haverford College was one of the speakers and said that the soldiers in Vietnam (United States soldiers) are common criminals and that the real patriots are here, denoting the group protesting.

[redacted]  
On December 17, 1963, Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY, Philadelphia Police Department, furnished a photostat copy of the "Lehigh Valley Report," dated November 25, 1963, [redacted] Commissioner LEARY noted that [redacted] has been known to the police in connection with civil disobedience demonstrations conducted by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). The Lehigh Valley Report is self-described as an independent publication distributed without charge in an effort to stimulate on the community level a creative approach to total disarmament. The report is issued at Easton, Route 4, Pa.

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The "Daily News," Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1965, page eight, contains an article captioned "200 Peace Signers Assail U. S. Policy in Vietnam," by BILL FIDATI, which reports in part, "As a conscientious objector I abhor all war," said [redacted]-year-old [redacted] "one of nearly 200 persons in the area who have signed a declaration of conscience vowing not to cooperate with the U. S. Government in the prosecution of the Vietnam conflict," and urged others to do likewise.

He was among the approximately 200 persons gathered in a semi-secluded room of the AFSC building in

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Philadelphia and inked their names to the sharply worded document criticizing the U. S. policy.

[redacted]  
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 22, 1965, as a reference in a Selective Service Act of 1948 - Conscientious Objector investigation. He stated he was coordinator of the Peace Center program of Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He said he is a conscientious objector and is serving his alternate service with the Friends Peace Committee in lieu of military service.

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ARIEL LOEWY

On December 21, 1960, PH T-9 furnished a release from the Philadelphia Sobell Committee dated December 16, 1960. The release consisted of three pages bearing the names of a number of professors in the Philadelphia area asking for an executive pardon for MORTON SOBELL. Among the signatures appeared the name ARIEL G. LOEWY, Department of Biology, Haverford College.

On April 25, 1962, PH T-10 advised that the name [redacted] and [redacted] Haverford, Pa., appeared on a mailing of the Socialist Workers Party, Philadelphia Branch. It should be noted that LOEWY's address is [redacted] Haverford, Pa.

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On May 3, 1962, PH T-11 advised that among material distributed by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was a reprint from "The Washington Post" of Monday, October 2, 1961. This consisted of an advertisement submitted and paid for by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. It was headed, "Have We Lost

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Our Will To Protect Our Freedoms" and contains statements by Supreme Court Justice HUGO L. BLACK, HARRY S. TRUMAN, Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM DOUGLASS, and Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN, concerning the First Amendment to the Constitution. One of the signers of the ad was ARIEL G. LOEWY.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is set forth in the Appendix.

On December 29, 1965, Officer LOUIS RECCHI, Philadelphia Police Radio, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that a CNVA group consisting of 12 pickets picketed the Post Office at 9th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., December 29, 1965, in protest of arrest of [ ] earlier in the day. Two persons were counter-picketing. Officer RECCHI did not know the identities of the persons involved.

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The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., December 30, 1965, carried an article "12 Pickets on Market Street Protest Arrest at Vertol." This article states in part as follows:

"A dozen pickets shivered in the wintry blasts of lower Market St. last night to protest the arrest earlier of a young draft evader during a peace demonstration in Delaware County.

"'Free [ ]' read one sign. 'He Did It Out of Love,' read another.

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[ ] of Pittsburgh, was arrested by a federal probation officer as some 160 pickets demonstrated

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at the Morton plant of the Boeing Co.'s Vertol Division. The plant makes helicopters used in the Vietnam war.

[ ] was charged with violating probation imposed on him by a federal court in Pittsburgh for failure to register for the draft. He was held in the Detention Center here on a detainer lodged against him by Pittsburgh authorities.

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"The pickets last night had the area around the U. S. Court House, 8th and Market Sts., largely to themselves after heavy Wednesday night shopping crowds departed.

"The demonstration was jointly coordinated by [ ] a conscientious objector to the draft and an art student at Barnes Foundation, in Merion, and [ ] a student of the Philadelphia Music Academy. 12-30-65 77

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[ ] had stains on his trouser leg where he had been hit by an egg thrown by counter-demonstrators at Vertol. He said the pickets were members of Students for Non-Violent Action.

"Also on hand was THOMAS MURRAY, of the National Committee for Non-Violent Action, and one of three coordinators of the Vertol demonstration. He had egg spattered over one shoulder of his topcoat...

"Standing opposite the pickets was a lone counter-demonstrator who declined to give his name. He said he is 23, was medically discharged from the Air Force and is now appealing his current 4-F classification so he can get back into military service.

"He held up a sign reading, 'I Support the Government Policies,' and hardly moved -- except to tremble from the cold -- during the entire two-hour vigil.

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"MURRAY, who said he was there because some of the parents of the youthful demonstrators wanted an adult on hand, said he felt the Vertol demonstration was a success.

"'We did make an impact on the public,' he said. 'We did create concern. I also think there was a significant contrast between the deportment of the pickets and that of the counter-demonstrators.'"

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A P P E N D I X

Characterizations of Organizations

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965 this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

A source advised on October 22, 1958 that earlier in October, 1958, a Philadelphia Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), was formed with SUSAN FREEMAN chosen to serve as Secretary and the only officer of the Philadelphia group.

A second source reported on October 13, 1961 and May 4, 1962, that the SCEF does not have an organized chapter in Philadelphia, Pa., and it does not maintain an office. It does not maintain a bank account. This source identified LOUISE GILBERT as the Secretary of the Philadelphia Friends of the SCEF. She is assisted by SUSAN FREEMAN. There has been no activity in Philadelphia, Pa., on the part of the Philadelphia Friends, SCEF, since the spring of 1961. The residence of LOUISE GILBERT, 244 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is used for correspondence purposes by Philadelphia Friends, SCEF.

A third source advised on March 12, 1954, that SUSAN FREEMAN was a member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware during the period 1949 to 1950. This source recalls attending at least one closed Communist Party meeting conducted at FREEMAN's residence in late 1949 or early 1950.

A fourth source revealed on August 27, 1954, that in August, 1954, he knew LOUISE GILBERT as a member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Ky.

The Communist Party, USA, its affiliates and subdivisions, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was re-constituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

On October 26, 1956, a confidential source advised that the Young Socialist League (YSL) had recently formed a branch of the National YSL in Philadelphia, which branch held its first meeting in Philadelphia on October 7, 1956. On June 25, 1958 this source advised that the YSL still maintains a branch in Philadelphia.

This source on October 8, 1958 advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the YSL in September, 1958, had disbanded and merged with the Philadelphia Branch of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). The YPSL is publicly known as the Youth Affiliate of the Socialist Party, Socialist Democratic Federation.

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as follows:

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate  
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,  
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)

A source advised December 21, 1957 and January 6, 1958 that LEONARD BOUDIN, constitutional lawyer and legal counsel for Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, made a speech December 20, 1957, accepting the Philadelphia Associates as a group to work with the national organization. This occurred at a Bill of Rights Day celebration sponsored by the Philadelphia Associates, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

A second source advised on May 23, 1962 that the Philadelphia Associates have not been active in the past two years, have no current active membership and do not maintain a headquarters in Philadelphia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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F B I

Date: 1/10 '66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E LR E G I S T E R E D

(Priority)

SEE REFERENCE SOURCE  
ADD. DISSEMINATION

TO: Director, FBI (14-2935)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (14-206)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION (CNVA)  
SEDITION

#934916 3/12/92  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/12/02 BY [redacted]

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Re Philadelphia airtel 12/22/65 and letterhead memorandum captioned "Committee for Non-Violent Action, Demonstration at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., Area, December 29, 1965"; Philadelphia teletypes 12/29/65 and 12/30/65.

6 - Bureau (RM)  
3 - 14-2935 (CNVA) (Enc. - 10)  
1 - [redacted] (VIDEM) (Enc. - 1)  
1 - 100-426761 (CNVA) (Enc. - 1)  
1 - 100-11392 (AFSC) (Enc. - 1)

6 - New York (RM) (Enc. - 6)  
1 - 100- (TOM MURRAY)  
1 - 100- (CNVA)  
1 - 100- [redacted]  
1 - 100- [redacted]  
1 - 25- [redacted]  
1 - 25- [redacted] EX 109

- Albany (RM) (Enc. - 2)  
1 - 100- (CNVA)  
1 - 100- [redacted]  
Pittsburgh (RM) (Enc. - 2)  
1 - 100- (CNVA)  
1 - 25- [redacted]

W Haven (RM) (Enc. - 2)  
1 - 100- (CNVA)  
1 - 100- (PETER GREGONIS)

Philadelphia  
14-206 (CNVA) AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

copies cont. page 2

DATE FORW. 1-13-66  
HOW FORW. [redacted]  
BY: [redacted] Sent [redacted] Per [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1477729-000

Total Deleted Page(s) – 1  
Page 6 ~ Duplicate; TRASH;

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Date:

12/22/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI [REDACTED]  
FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47881)  
SUBJECT: VIDEM  
-----

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Re Philadelphia teletype to Director 12/21/65 and  
Philadelphia airtel and LHM 12/21/65 captioned [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] SSA '48."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are twelve copies  
of a LHM captioned "Committee For Non-Violent Action, Demonstra-  
tion at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
Area, December 29, 1965,"

Appropriate copies of the LHM are being furnished to  
New York for information. Copies are being furnished locally  
to ONI, OSI, INTC, Secret Service, and USA, EDPA., Philadelphia.

5 - Bureau (RM)  
3 - [REDACTED] (VIDEM) (Enc. - 10)  
1 - 100-426761 (CNVA) (Enc. - 1)  
1 - 100-11392 (AFSC) (Enc. - 1)  
3 - New York (INFO) (RM)  
1 - [REDACTED] (VIDEM) (Enc. - 1)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (CNVA) (Enc. - 1)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (HARWORTH) (Enc. - 1)  
6 - Philadelphia  
1 - 100-47881 (VIDEM)  
1 - 14-206 (CNVA)  
1 - 100-43494 (CNVA)  
1 - 100-4899 (AFSC)  
1 - 14-207 (EPC)  
1 - 25- [REDACTED]

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WSB:مبر  
(14)

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO

DATE FORW: 12-22-65

HOW FORW: 12-22-65

BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation, Philadelphia,  
Pa., Area, December 29, 1965  
-----

It was also announced that from 10 to 11 a.m., December 27, 1965, CNVA would have a news conference at the Academy Room of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. All news media are invited.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation, Philadelphia,  
Pa., Area, December 29, 1965  
-----

demonstration had been advertised as far west as Chicago, Ill. CNVA hopes for about 500 to participate on December 29, 1965. CNVA will also expect 25 of their marshals to be on hand for the demonstration.

HARWORTH said they plan acts of civil disobedience and for about 25 to sit-in in the driveway of the plant (Morton, Pa.) to stop trucks from going in. One of the CNVA people said that TOM RODD of 3945 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., who was arrested for violation of the draft laws in Pittsburgh, Pa., anticipates entering the plant until stopped.

[REDACTED]

In August 1964, [REDACTED] was sentenced to five years in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pa., for refusing to register for Selective Service. He is presently on probation and under supervision of the U. S. Probation Office, Philadelphia, Pa. He is affiliated with the Social Order Committee of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). He issued a letter in November 1965 which received considerable distribution indicating plans to violate his probation and attempt to enter the property of the local plant that manufactures helicopters for the war in Vietnam, and stated, "Inside I hope to climb on the helicopter and remain there, blocking the movement of the blades with my body." His letter also states:

"Why now? What brought this all on was the self-immolation in Washington of NORMAN MORRISON. Since that day his spirit has been beside me, patient, not urging; but an irresistible, inspirational presence."

It was noted that during the conference, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH desired to know what arrests would be made by the local police and what charges there would be. He had with him in his pocket a book of the Pennsylvania Criminal Penal Code.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

December 22, 1965

Committee For Non-Violent Action,  
Demonstration at Vertol Division,  
Boeing Corporation, Philadelphia,  
Pa., Area, December 29, 1965  
-----

On December 21, 1965, HARRY MAITLAND, Reporter, Delaware County Daily Times, Chester, Pa., advised that the Philadelphia Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., issued a news release dated December 20, 1965, announcing that CNVA would sponsor a picket at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, plants in the Philadelphia area December 29, 1965, to protest shipment of helicopters to Vietnam. The news release stated that invitations have been sent to people throughout the country and that participants will most likely commit acts of civil disobedience such as attempting to enter plants and blocking vehicles. A mass meeting of CNVA is scheduled for 8 p.m., December 28, 1965, at the Metropolitan AME Church, 20th and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., where participants will outline plans for pickets and acts of civil disobedience.

On December 22, 1965, Cpl. WALT KOSTOW, Pennsylvania State Police, Belmont Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that on December 21, 1965, Sgt. JOHN ZIEGLER, Corporal KOSTOW, and Chief of Police ARTHUR GROFENSTEIN of Morton, Pa., met at Morton Borough Hall with five people from CNVA, including NEIL HARWORTH, a paid officer from the national office of CNVA 5 Beekman Street, New York City, N. Y.; CHARLES BITTERWORTH, of 1807 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has picketed frequently at similar demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Vietnam; and VINCENT J. SALANDRIA, an attorney who represented the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and CNVA.

HARWORTH said that CNVA has a mailing list of approximately 6,000 throughout the United States and they expect a large turnout for the demonstration at Vertol, stating that the

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/13/02 BY

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

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AD. 1. 1  
SLIP (S) BY  
DATE 5/1/84

10/12/65

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
BY DEPART. [REDACTED]  
DATE: 10/4/84

COMMITTEE / DROG

DATE: 10/12/65  
UNCLASSIFIED

Transmit the following in

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) BY [REDACTED]  
DATE [REDACTED]

Via

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]  
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47881) (P)  
SUBJECT: VIDEM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) BY [REDACTED]  
DATE [REDACTED]

Remytels 9/8, 9, 13, 10/P and 2/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of  
an LHM captioned "Demonstration Protesting U.S. Intervention  
in Vietnam at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Philadel-  
phia, Pa., Area, 9/13/65 and 10/2/65." (u)

8 - Bureau (RM)

- 3 - [REDACTED] (Enc.-9)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (FPC) (Enc.-1)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (CNVA) (Enc.-1)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (YAF) (Enc.-1)
- 1 - 100- [REDACTED] (JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY) (Enc.-1)
- 1 - 100-11392 (AFSC) (Enc.-1)

1 - Baltimore (RM)

13 - Philadelphia

- 1 - 100-47881
- 1 - 14-207 (FPC)
- 1 - 14-206 (CNVA)
- 1 - 100-43494 (CNVA)
- 1 - 100-4899 (AFSC)
- 1 - 100-42297 (CHARLES WALKER)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-38658 (WILLIAM DAVIDON)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-46112 (YAF)
- 1 - 100-45661 (JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY)
- 1 - [REDACTED]

WSB/mfp

AGENCY: G-2, CR, OSI

ENCLOSURE

DATE FORW: 10/15/65

FORW: [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

67 NOV 1 1965

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Per [REDACTED]

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Public witness demonstrations, like this vigil-leafleting, are a form of nonviolent action. Unlike the power of violence, which is dependent on fear and often accompanied by secrecy and deception, nonviolence rests on self-sacrifice, and courageous, loving adherence to truth, and is enhanced by openness. In order to make more sure an effective demonstration, and to guide those inexperienced in public witness, all participants are asked to observe the following principles of conduct and discipline.

- (1) All are welcome who are in general agreement with the policy of the group. Please read the leaflet carefully.
- (2) Please refer all officials, police, etc. to the demonstration coordinator. If questioned by the press, be sure to first emphasize that you speak only for yourself—that statements of formal group policy can be made only by the coordinator or someone he designates.
- (3) In no case will we respond to provocation with physical violence or verbal abuse. In all discussions we should try to speak to the best in others, rather than seek to exploit their weaknesses to what may seem to be our advantage.
- (4) Persons under the influence of narcotics, hallucinogens or alcohol are not welcome at this demonstration.

Philadelphia Organizing Committee,  
Committee for Nonviolent Action

28 September 1965

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

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PH 100-47881

He also had a notice of classification in which he was classified II-A until June 1966 by Local Board on 7/28/65, apparently from Selective Service System LB #32, Annapolis, Md. He also had a motor vehicle operator's license for the State of Maryland which expires November 1965, under the name of [redacted] Annapolis, Md. This information was furnished by Captain CHARLES MAC ELWAIN, Ridley Township PD, to SA THOMAS F. LEWIS on 10/4/65. (4)

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- 3 -



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]  
DATE 8/8/84

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 12, 1965

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) BY [redacted]  
DATE 8-1-84

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED  
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)  
DATE: 10/1/84 [redacted]

4-24-75  
10-12-88  
Para's marked c o knowie 4  
DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AREA,  
SEPTEMBER 13, 1965 AND OCTOBER 2, 1965

A source furnished on September 8, 1965, a Community Peace Calendar issued by the Philadelphia Peace Center, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for September 1965 which stated that on Monday, September 13, 1965, noon to 6 p.m., there will be a demonstration to end the war in Vietnam centered around the involvement of the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, in war effort. Contingents of the demonstration will leave the Ardmore, Chester and Ridley Park plants of Vertol in the morning and converge at noon at the Morton plant, 100 Woodland Avenue, Morton, Pa. This demonstration is sponsored by Students for Nonviolence in care of the Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone LO 4-6063.

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On September 9, 1965, Inspector MILLARD MEERS, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that in connection with planned picketing at the Vertol plants, Philadelphia suburbs, September 13, 1965, he has received information that the John Birch Society and the Young Americans for Freedom, and possibly the VFW, will counter-picket these demonstrations.

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
ON 3/14/02

DECLASSIFIED BY 2323

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

Classified by [redacted]  
Declassify on: OADR  
9/8/82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) BY 4-27-79 MK  
DATE 1-9-80

3/6/84  
Classified by [redacted]  
Declassify on: OADR

delivered para 5 page 7  
and para 5 page 12

1/28/93 1048

# 291,830

ENCLOSURE

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

On September 10, 1965, Captain RUFUS WILLIAMS in charge of Belmont Barracks, Pennsylvania State Police, Philadelphia, Pa., advised the Pennsylvania State Police had been notified by [redacted] in behalf of an organization called Students for NonViolence, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., that a peaceful demonstration would take place on September 13, 1965, at the main plant of the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa. He said it was also his understanding there would be a counter-demonstration by the VFW, John Birch Society, and the YAF. P.  
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*Wash DC 10-12-65*  
A second source advised on September 13, 1965, that two carloads of pickets on the morning of September 13, 1965, arrived at the Ardmore, Pa., plant of Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation. Four people got out and picketed briefly. He said apparently the same two carloads picketed briefly at the Chester, Pa., plant at Vertol and at the Ridley Park, Pa., plant, arriving at the main plant at Morton, Pa., at 11 a.m., where picketing continued until approximately 5:10 p.m. Pickets at the Morton plant varied from seven to 12 pickets protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam and involvement of Vertol manufacturing helicopters. Ten counter-pickets supporting U.S. action in Vietnam were across the street from approximately noon to 5:10 p.m. No arrests were reported.

*F-1*  
The second source identified [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., ALAN BAIRD and BILL JAMESON, all from the Friends Peace Committee, as taking part in the demonstration on September 13, 1965, at the Vertol plant. BAIRD appeared to be the leader of the pickets.

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*F*  
The second source also furnished on October 4, 1965, photographs of the pickets at Vertol on September 13, 1965. A Special Agent of the FBI identified [redacted] and [redacted] of the Friends Peace Committee as being among the demonstrators protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam. The protestors carried signs stating "Stop World War III... Now;" "We Protest Armed Helicopter Production;" "People of Vietnam Need Peace;" "Already Too Many May Have Died;" "Walk With Us to Protest the War in Vietnam." The counter-pickets carried signs reading: "Is This Treason?"; "Evil of the Century - Communism"; "End the War in Vietnam, Defeat the Communists;" "Fight to End"; "Commie Peace - Creeps Go Home;" "Communism Never, Americanism Forever."

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**DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.**

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.,  
was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on  
March 22, 1965, as a reference in a Selective Service  
Act of 1948 - Conscientious Objector investigation.  
He stated he was coordinator of the Peace Center  
program of Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa. He said he is a conscientious  
objector and is serving his alternate service with  
the Friends Peace Committee in lieu of military  
service.

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[redacted] - On December 17, 1963, Commissioner  
HOWARD R. LEARY, Philadelphia Police Department,  
furnished a photostat copy of the "Lehigh Valley  
Report" dated November 25, 1963, [redacted]  
[redacted] Commissioner LEARY noted that [redacted] has  
been known to the police in connection with civil  
disobedience demonstrations conducted by Congress of  
Racial Equality (CORE) and the American Friends Service  
Committee (AFSC). The Lehigh Valley Report is self-  
described as an independent publication distributed  
without charge in an effort to stimulate on the  
community level a creative approach to total dis-  
armament. The report is issued at Easton, Route 4,  
Pa.

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The "Daily News", Philadelphia, Pa., February 20,  
1965, page eight, contains an article captioned  
"200" Peace Signers Assail U.S. Policy in Vietnam,"  
by Bill Fidati which reports in part "As a con-  
scientious objector I abhor all war", said [redacted] year  
old [redacted] one of nearly 200 persons in  
the area who have signed a declaration of conscience  
vowing not to cooperate with the U.S. Government in  
the prosecution of the Vietnam conflict," and urged  
others to do likewise.

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He was among the approximately 20 persons gathered in  
a semi-secluded room of the AFSC building in Philadel-  
phia and inked their names to the sharply worded  
document criticizing the U.S. Policy.

The second source also advised that the following  
license numbers were on cars which either delivered the  
pickets or picked them up after the picketing:

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**DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.**

Pennsylvania 20881 F issued to WILLIAM A. MARKEY,  
736 South 51st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsylvania 41438 J issued to ROBERT BOILLEAU,  
III, 518 Prospect Road, Springfield, Pa.

Second source also furnished the following leaflets  
which were passed out at the demonstration:

1. A four-page leaflet captioned "Please Send Bread  
Not Bombs" issued by Students for Nonviolence, care of Friends  
Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy  
of this leaflet is attached.

2. A leaflet issued by the Philadelphia Organizing  
Committee, Committee for Non-Violent Action dated September 28,  
1965. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

3. Vertol and Vietnam issued by Committee for  
Non-Violent Action, 3711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia,  
Pa. A copy of this leaflet is attached. It is noted that  
the address 3711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,  
and telephone BA 2-2279 is listed to [redacted]

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[redacted] - The first source advised on February  
15, 1965, that the name [redacted] was listed as one  
of the signers of "Declaration of Conscience," circu-  
lated by the Friends Peace Committee, declaring his  
conscientious refusal to cooperate with the United  
States Government in the prosecution of the war in  
Vietnam and to encourage others to do likewise by  
non-violent acts, including civil disobedience.

The source advised on February 11, 1965, that  
[redacted] was [redacted] of the  
Friends Peace Committee (FPC), Philadelphia, Pa.,  
as of February 1965, and that the FPC is an  
adjunct of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the  
Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and seeks  
peaceful and non-violent solutions to racial and  
world tensions.

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On January 10, 1962, [redacted]

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.  
[ ] volunteered the following information:

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He was in Norway from June 1959 to September 1960. While there he met a Russian, LEV SHERSTNEV, who, according to [ ] was a Press Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Oslo, Norway. He met SHERSTNEV while both were taking a Norwegian language class at the University of Oslo. As a pacifist, [ ] felt there was a need for non-official, person-to-person discussions between citizens of the United States and the U.S.S.R. He held discussions with SHERSTNEV on ten or twelve occasions. He and his wife visited SHERSTNEV's home for dinner and vice-versa.

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At SHERSTNEV's request, [ ] wrote a three-page essay entitled "An Adventure in Understanding" on the theme of an American student's stay in Norway. Sometime later [ ] wrote a series of three articles at SHERSTNEV's request encompassing the following general areas of American life: family life, social customs, income, food and clothing, housing and home ownership, philosophy of life, attitude toward other countries, educational expectations, and participation in political life. SHERSTNEV told [ ] he would attempt to have the articles published in a Soviet magazine.

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On October 1, 1965, Corporal MICHAEL KOSTOW, Pennsylvania State Police, Belmont Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that the Students for Nonviolence, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., planned to demonstrate at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., on October 2, 1965, between three and five p.m. protesting Vertol's participation in the war effort.

On October 2, 1965, the second source advised that ten pickets participated in a demonstration at the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., from 3:10 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 2, 1965. All carried signs protesting U.S. action in Vietnam. One counter-picket walked across the street from the demonstrators. There were no arrests or incidents.

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

The second source on October 2 and 4, 1965, also furnished the names of the participants in the demonstration October 2, 1965, as follows:

[REDACTED]  
Philadelphia, Pa.

~~BILL MEDLIN~~  
3409 Powelton Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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[REDACTED]  
Philadelphia

~~CHARLES C. WALKER~~  
Box 92  
Cheyney Pa.

*Charles Walker*

[REDACTED]  
Philadelphia, Pa.

~~DAVID BROWN~~  
307 Elm Avenue  
Swarthmore

~~WILLIAM DAVIDON~~  
7 College Lane  
Haverford

~~LUCINDA BROWN~~  
307 Elm Avenue  
Swarthmore

~~PAUL EUSTIS~~  
6355 Drexel Road  
Philadelphia, Pa.

~~CHARLES BUTTERWORTH~~, Attorney  
Philadelphia, Pa.

~~VINCENT SALANDRIA~~, Attorney  
ACLU, Philadelphia

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOKING CORPORATION, ETC.

CHARLES WALKER - An article in the "Sunday Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, Sunday edition, dated December 15, 1963, captioned "Quakers Provide the Main-spring of the Peace Movement Here," contains a sub-section captioned, "Peace Education Division, American Friends Service Committee." This portion of the article quotes CHARLES WALKER as stating the peace movement is now in a lull and is undergoing a transition phase. WALKER noted there is a new leadership coming in, the movement will change, and civil rights demonstrations have attracted the most immediate response from the public. He stated that the charge that Communists have influenced the major part of the movement is just not true. The article continued WALKER stated, "The Communist movement in the United States is dead, they have no influence."

WALKER is further quoted as stating, "I consider civil disobedience the highest respect for law. I don't agree with those who say it encourages lawlessness." The article noted that WALKER, considered by many in the peace movement to be the most knowledgeable about the Philadelphia area, is a Quaker and was sentenced during World War II to four years as a Conscientious Objector.

WILLIAM DAVIDON - On October 7, 1960, a third source advised that during September of 1960, DAVIDON contributed \$5.00 to the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities Committee (HCAHUAC) (S)(u)

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

A fourth source on September 5, 1963, advised that during October of 1963 WILLIAM C. DAVIDON contributed \$10.00 to the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC), Philadelphia, Pa. (S)(u)

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

A fifth source advised on December 16, 1960, that the name of WILLIAM DAVIDON appeared on a leaflet of the

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**DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT  
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.**

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF)  
as one of its sponsors.

A characterization of the SCEF is contained in the  
appendix attached hereto.

On March 30, 1961, WILLIAM C. DAVIDON was a partici-  
pant on Radio Station WEAW from Chicago, Ill., on  
the topic of Peace Walks. During the discussion,  
he was accused of being a "Communist Fronter" and  
admitted being a sponsor of the Committee to Secure  
Justice for MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS).

A characterization of the CSJMS is contained in the  
appendix attached hereto.

VINCENT SALANDRIA - The Bulletin of the Philadelphia  
County Dental Society, May - June 1965, Vol. 80,  
page 11, refers to a meeting which took place on  
April 29, 1965, and states as follows: The guest  
speaker of the evening was Mr. VINCENT SALANDRIA,  
Esq., who delivered a stimulating and provocative  
talk. Mr. SALANDRIA contested the findings of the  
Warren Commission's Report on the assassination of  
President Kennedy. He reviewed the evidence that  
was reported by the Commission and suggested that  
the Commission lacked objectivity in its inquiry.  
Mr. SALANDRIA intimated that the Warren Commission  
continued to support pre-conceived conclusions,  
despite conflicting and doubtful evidence. He  
emphasized that most of his speculations and argu-  
ments could be answered if the photographs and  
x-rays of President Kennedy's autopsy were made  
available to investigators, and he urged their release.

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APPENDIX

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was re-constituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965, this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Several of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

A source advised on October 22, 1958 that earlier in October, 1958, a Philadelphia Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), was formed with SUSAN FREEMAN chosen to serve as Secretary and the only officer of the Philadelphia group.

A second source reported on October 13, 1961 and May 4, 1962, that the SCEF does not have an organized chapter in Philadelphia, Pa., and it does not maintain an office. It does not maintain a bank account. This source identified LOUISE GILBERT as the Secretary of the Philadelphia Friends of the SCEF. She is assisted by SUSAN FREEMAN. There has been no activity in Philadelphia, Pa., on the part of the Philadelphia Friends, SCEF, since the spring of 1961. The residence of LOUISE GILBERT, 244 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is used for correspondence purposes by Philadelphia Friends, SCEF.

A third source advised on March 12, 1954, that SUSAN FREEMAN was a member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware during the period 1949 to 1950. This source recalls attending at least one closed Communist Party meeting conducted at FREEMAN's residence in late 1949 or early 1950. (X)(u)

A fourth source revealed on August 27, 1954, that in August, 1954, he knew LOUISE GILBERT as a member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Ky.

The Communist Party, USA, its affiliates and subdivisions, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



please

SEND

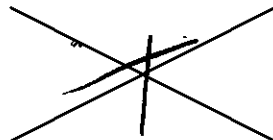
BRAND

NOT

BOMBS"

The Boeing Corporation, Vertol Division, in Morton, Pa. has announced a 100% increase in production of the CH-47A Chinook helicopter, for deployment in Vietnam. The helicopter is armed with machineguns and carries a full load of forty combat troops.

As residents of Delaware Valley, we are involved. We protest against these military helicopters- this evil war.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# SOME ALTERNATIVES:

## FOR AMERICA

We propose that the following actions be taken in Vietnam with an unqualified understanding and commitment of the United States to withdraw all U.S. military power from that war-torn land.

1. Recognition of the Front for National Liberation as a legitimate indigenous political party; not simply the arm of a foreign power.
2. Immediate plans to provide for the evacuation of all Vietnamese citizens who feel their lives are in danger and who wish to leave the country.
3. Immediate cessation of the bombing of North and South Vietnam.
4. To provide relief from American military intervention in Vietnam, the U.S. should withdraw its troops. We realize that this withdrawal may not bring total peace to the citizens of Vietnam, and that it may result in a communist state, but we are sure that the U.S. would then no longer be involved in a war in which it has no legal or moral right.

This proposal seems to represent to us a correct and effective policy to further the well-being of the Vietnamese - a policy that recognizes that force and arms can never bring peace or freedom, and that we can no longer attempt to dictate the paths and futures of other nations.

## FOR VERTOL

The Vertol Division, by supplying helicopters for the U.S. military effort in Vietnam, shares directly in the burden of guilt all America shares. We feel that, if workers and managers of this company truly desire to serve the interests of truth, morality, peace, freedom, and commonsense in foreign affairs:

1. The Boeing Corporation should refuse to sell helicopters to the United States for military use in Vietnam.
2. If Vertol continues to sell these helicopters, we urge workers to seek employment elsewhere. To work in this plant is to help kill innocent men, women, and children. Vertol helicopters are used to support a government headed by a General Nguyen Cao Ky, whose admitted hero in life is Hitler.
3. We urge management and workers to write letters and telegrams, picket, speak, and work in every area to get the U.S. troops out of Vietnam, also.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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## SOME FACTS:

1. France exploited Vietnam, as a colony, for more than 30 years.
2. During World War II, Japan took control of Vietnam from France.
3. The Vietnamese fought a guerilla war for independence from Japan.
4. After Japan surrendered to the United States, Vietnam was free for a short while.
5. The French fought a bitter 9 year war to reconquer Vietnam.
6. In 1954 the Vietnamese finally defeated the French Army of nearly half a million men.
7. In the same year, a conference of 14 nations was held in Geneva to settle problems in S.E. Asia. The United States was represented, but refused to sign the agreement. The United States promised NOT TO DISRUPT the agreement.
8. The Geneva Agreement
  - 1) Decided to TEMPORARILY divide this country into northern and southern sections at the 17th parallel to expedite resettlement of populations and evacuation of the French Army.
  - 2) Called for elections in 1956 in both southern and northern Vietnam to elect officials for a UNITED Vietnam.
  - 3) Forbade foreign bases and additional military armament in all Vietnam (northern and southern).
9. However, the United States
  - 1) In 1956 opposed the holding of elections as agreed to.
  - 2) Established heavily armed bases in Southern Vietnam.
11. After elections were not allowed by S. Vietnam and the U.S., nationalist Vietnamese went underground and resumed guerilla warfare. In 1960 they organized the Front for National Liberation, which is the only party in Southern Vietnam with wide spread support among the people, especially among the peasantry.
12. The Front for National Liberation (often called the Viet Cong) is a nationalist political coalition. It governs more than half of Southern Vietnam, and is fighting the U.S.-backed Republic of Vietnam, whose leaders are a group of Generals who took over from another group of Generals etc., etc. Sometimes the generals appoint civilians to collaborate. The Republic depends on the United States for military and economic existence. The Republic has little support among the people.
13. The Front for National Liberation will have to be included in any peace negotiations.
14. Our war in Vietnam is making people hate us... and making Communist influence stronger... and making Vietnam dependent on China... and bringing danger of World War III.

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"It's Beautiful, but We Were Sort of Hoping for a Plow"



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Prepared by Students For Nonviolence, a Delaware Valley student group exploring effective peaceful means of ending the war in Vietnam. For further information please contact:

Students For Nonviolence  
c/o Friends Peace Committee  
1520 Race St. Phila. Pa. 19102

(9/9/65)

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At Vertol, helicopters are made for use in the war in Vietnam.

For 25 years, the people of Vietnam have suffered through three wars. That land has become, by testimony of both sides, a testing ground in the Cold War. The people have been forced to endure the brutalities of torture and terror, the horrors of bombing, the destruction of homes and villages, assassinations, and the humiliation of being pawns in a great power struggle.

Once more war shows itself to be a bankrupt policy. It betrays all who rely upon it. It draws the participants ever deeper into a quicksand where they commit unspeakable atrocities and dishonor their professed ideals. Behind it all lurks the risk of a much more destructive war involving hundreds of millions of people.

As an alternative to present policies, we advocate that:

- \* there be an immediate cease fire, and a commitment to unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops
- \* a conference of all interested powers be called to insure a Vietnam freed of all foreign military intervention, with the people of Vietnam deciding their own destiny
- \* the U.S. offer massive aid to all war victims, North and South
- \*all Vietnamese, including the National Liberation Front, committed to resist social injustice and tyranny, should repudiate war as their way of struggle and turn the present battle into a struggle against war itself, by embracing nonviolent resistance.

To management and workers at Vertol, we make this appeal:

- \* use Vertol facilities for nonmilitary production
- \* if military production continues, we urge workers to seek jobs elsewhere, which contribute to peace and progress
- \* if workers have difficulty finding other jobs, we stand ready to help in any way we can.

CNVA was organized in 1957 to oppose nuclear weapons tests. We sailed the ketch Golden Rule into the Pacific protesting U.S. tests. We walked to Moscow protesting Soviet tests. We have carried on direct action against war and war preparations. We are partisans of no military or political blocs and are committed to work for peace and justice by nonviolent means. Will you join us?

COMMITTEE FOR NONVIOLENT ACTION / PHILADELPHIA  
3711 Spring Garden Street BA 2-2279

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 17

PH 100-47881

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Copies of the LHM are being furnished to ONI, OSI, INTC, Secret Service, and USA, EDPA., Philadelphia, Pa., for information. (u)

The sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

First Source

(u) [redacted] who furnished information to SA WILLIAM S. BETTS

Second Source

[redacted] to SA  
THOMAS F. LEWIS

b7D

Third Source

[redacted] (u)

Fourth Source

[redacted] (u)

Fifth Source

[redacted] (u)

The LHM is being ~~classified confidential~~ since information furnished by the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th sources if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. X 4

SA WILLIAM S. BETTS identified [redacted] and [redacted] from photographs furnished by second source as set out in the LHM. 4

b6  
b7C

Photographs are being retained in Philadelphia file 100-47881-1B. 4

For the information of Baltimore, it will be noted that [redacted] was stopped by the Ridley Township PD and the following information was obtained concerning him: 4

b6  
b7C

He had a duplicate Selective Service Registration Certificate under the name of [redacted] SSN [redacted] He was born [redacted] Washington, D.C., and described as follows: 4

b6  
b7C

Eyes: Brown  
Hair: Brown  
Height: 5'8"  
Weight: 145 pounds

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1477729-000

Total Deleted Page(s) – 11  
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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 13, 1965

TITLE

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

REFERENCE

Philadelphia memorandum dated  
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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b7E

COPIES:

12 - Bureau (Encs.-18) (RM)

3 - 62-110048

1 - 100- (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING  
U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM)

1 - 100-439048 (SDS)

1 - 100-441164 (DCA)

1 - 100-434591 (SPU)

1 - 100- (YAWF)

1 - 100-427226 (YSA)

1 - 100- (WSP)

1 - 100- (CPUSA - ORGANIZATION)

1 - 100-3-76 (CPUSA - YOUTH)

7 - New York (Encs.-7) (RM)

1 - 100-148047 (SDS)

1 - 100-133479 (YSA)

1 - 100-151987 (DCA)

1 - 100- (YAWF)

1 - 100- (SPU)

1 - 100- (JACK BARNES)

1 - 100- (KEY MARTIN)

3 - Washington Field (Encs.-3) (RM)

1 - 100-42240 (STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON, 4/17/65)

1 - 100- (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING  
U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM)

1 - 100- (SDS)

22 - Philadelphia

1 -

1 - (PEARL CHERTOV)

1 - (TED FAGIN)

1 - (FRED FELDMAN)

1 - (ROOKIE GABOW)

1 - (LAWRENCE GORDON)

1 - (DOROTHY KUNKLE)

1 - (AARON LIBSON)

1 - (GAIL LIBSON)

1 - (ROBIN MAISEL)

1 - (FRANK PATRINOS)

1 - (ARLENE TYNER)

1 - (JARVIS TYNER)

1 - 100-31723 (CPUSA - ORGANIZATION)

1 - 100-33144 (CPUSA - YOUTH)

1 - 100-47881 (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING

U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM)

1 - 100-47373 (DCA)

1 - 100-46556 (SDS)

1 - 100-45836 (SPU)

1 - 100-46020 (WSP)

1 - 100-43269 (YSA)

1 -  (ED JAHN)

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b6  
b7C  
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The enclosed letterhead memorandum is ~~classified confidential~~ since information furnished by the above sources, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. *W*

The Special Agent who observed the rally on 4/3/65 was SA WILLIAM S. BETTS.

In connection with the demonstrations on 4/3/65, VINCENT HUBBERT, Chief, National Park Guard Service, Independence Hall, advised 2:30 p.m., 4/1/65, he has received instructions from his Washington headquarters that sit-ins be allowed, no bedding or food allowed, no passing in or out after closing time, bell tower will be flood-lighted, and they are to allow no interference with visitors.

The above was furnished in connection with a rumored sit-in (overnight) by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on 4/3/65.

On 4/3/65, Inspector MILLARD MEERS, Philadelphia Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM S. BETTS that the Philadelphia Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) sent a telegram to the President and to the Secretary of Interior concerning desecration of national shrines by allowing sit-ins, especially at times when the shrines would normally be closed.

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 13, 1965

Class. & Ext. By [redacted]  
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
Date of Review 1-13-85  
5-19-80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

(A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington would sponsor a demonstration and rally on April 3, 1965. This group would meet at the north side of City Hall at 1:00 p.m. and march to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., where they would have a rally at 2:00 p.m. with speakers from participating organizations.)

(A second source also advised of the proposed demonstration on April 3, 1965, and that the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington was a pseudonym of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), used for the purpose of organizing the March on Washington.)

(A third source stated on April 1, 1965, that JARVIS TYNER, Eastern Regional Coordinator of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), will speak at the rally on April 3, 1965, at Philadelphia, and that his wife, ARLENE TYNER is coaching him in preparing his speech. Also TYNER had been in contact with TED FAGIN, who is in charge of handling the speakers for the rally on April 3, 1965.)

b6  
b7C

A characterization of the DCA is attached.

JARVIS TYNER and ARLENE TYNER

A fourth source advised on December 16, 1964, that JARVIS TYNER and his wife, ARLENE TYNER, were members of the Youth Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD).

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
ON 1-13-85

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b7C

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Group I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5-20-80  
ENCLOSURE

62-110048-304

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
ON 3-18-02

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-13-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

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TED FAGIN

(A fifth source advised on April 7, 1965, that TED FAGIN is a current member of the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP). *AKU*

A characterization of the PBSWP is attached.

(A second source) *AKU* also advised that TED FAGIN was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A characterization of the YSA is attached.

Inspector MILLARD MEERS, Philadelphia Police Department, advised on April 3, 1965, that a demonstration was held at Philadelphia this date sponsored by the SDS. Approximately 75 persons gathered at City Hall, Philadelphia, at between 1:00 and 1:30 p.m. and marched to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, arriving at 2:00 p.m. The rally was held from approximately 2:10 to 3:15 p.m. and a total of approximately 95 persons were in attendance. *u*

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the rally at Independence Hall, and organizations represented, according to the protest signs, were SDS, Student Peace Union of the University of Pennsylvania, YSA, DCA, Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington, and Youth Against War and Fascism. There was a large banner announcing the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington, April 17, 1965. Other posters and protest signs were to the effect that the United States should get out of Vietnam and that "JOHNSON talks peace and wages war." *u*

Speakers at the rally were TED FAGIN of the YSA, who introduced speakers and appeared to be in charge; LARRY GORDON, who was introduced as being from the National Council of SDS and from Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pa.); DOROTHY KUNKLE of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP), Philadelphia, Pa.; HERBERT SIMONS, professor of speech, Temple University, who said the United States is trying to subjugate Vietnam; KEVIN MARTIN of New York City, National Chairman of Youth Against War and Fascism; ED JAHN, *N /*

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

Student Peace Union, University of Pennsylvania; JARVIS TYNER, introduced as Eastern Regional Coordinator of DCA, and JACK BARNES of YSA, New York. All of the speakers urged the United States to pull out of Vietnam and urged full support of the March on Washington, D. C., April 17, 1965. *u*

LARRY GORDON

(The fourth source advised February 23, 1965, that LARRY GORDON was a current member of the CPEPD. *u*)

DOROTHY KUNKLE

(The fourth source advised on April 5, 1965, that DOROTHY KUNKLE is a current member of the CPEPD. *u*)

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) had 35 people in a counterdemonstration urging support of U. S. action in Vietnam and heckled speakers. The groups were separated by police barricades. By 3:40 p.m., the majority of the demonstrators had left the area; however, the YAF also had four to six pickets at the Liberty Bell in an attempt to forestall a rumored sit-in by SDS. *u*

Inspector MILLARD MEERS advised that no sit-in occurred, and that the picketing ceased at the closing of the building at 5:00 p.m. No incidents occurred. *u*

On April 8, 1965, Inspector MEERS furnished photographs taken of the rally at Independence Hall on April 3, 1965. Philadelphia Police and Special Agents of the FBI identified the following as being present at the rally in addition to the above speakers:

*CR* { FRANK PATRINOS  
GAIL LIBSON  
AARON LIBSON  
RITA (BOOKIE) CABOW  
PEARL SHERTOV  
JOSEPH AVERS, who held amplifier for  
the speakers

*Pa.*

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUE ELLEN MALONEY  
ROBIN MAISEL  
RALPH CAVELLO  
AMY LOWENSTEIN  
FRED FELDMAN  
VINCENT SALANDRIA, a representative of  
the American Civil Liberties Union

FRANK PATRINOS

(The fourth source advised on March 30, 1965, that  
FRANK PATRINOS was then Treasurer of the CPEPD. (S)(u)

GAIL LIBSON

(The fourth source advised on March 30, 1965, that  
GAIL LIBSON was a current member of the CPEPD. (S)(u)

AARON LIBSON

(The fourth source advised on March 30, 1965, that  
AARON LIBSON was Organization Secretary, CPEPD. (S)(u)

ROOKIE GABOW

(The fourth source advised on March 30, 1965, that  
ROOKIE GABOW is a current member of the CPEPD. (S)(u)

PEARL CHERTOV

(The fifth source advised on April 7, 1965, that  
PEARL CHERTOV was a current member of the PBSWP. (S)(u)

ROBIN MAISEL

The "Daily Pennsylvanian," a student newspaper at the  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., on  
October 12, 1964, stated that ROBIN MAISEL was President

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STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,  
APRIL 17, 1965

of the Student Peace Union at the University of Pennsylvania and has been outspoken against United States policy in Vietnam. (u)

(A sixth source) furnished a letterhead of the May 2 Committee in April 1964, in which "ROBIN MAISEL, U of P," was listed as a member of the May 2 Committee. (u)

ROBIN MAISEL, 3411 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone EV 2-8576, was telephonically contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 21, 1964, for an appointment for an interview concerning the investigation of the May 2 Committee. He said he had nothing to say to the FBI and no time would be convenient to talk to the agent.

In the December 9, 1964, edition of the "Daily Pennsylvania," page three, there appeared a letter to the Editor from "ROBIN MAISEL, Young Socialist Alliance," in which he was critical of United States troops and activity in Vietnam and urged removal of United States forces from Vietnam. (u)

AMY LOWENSTEIN

(The second source advised) on April 6, 1965, that AMY LOWENSTEIN has attended classes in Marxist-Leninist theory sponsored by the YSA during the past two months and is believed to be a member of the YSA. (u)

FRED FELDMAN

(The second source advised) on April 6, 1965, that FRED FELDMAN has attended classes in Marxist-Leninist theory sponsored by the YSA during the past two months and is believed to be a member of the YSA. (u)

A Special Agent of the FBI obtained a copy of a leaflet being passed out at the rally above, captioned "Demand Peace in Vietnam!" issued by the Philadelphia Committee for the March on Washington. A copy of this leaflet is attached. (u)

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- 5 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ENDING PEACE IN VIETNAM~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"There are no Chinese soldiers fighting in Vietnam; there are no Russian soldiers. The only foreign troops are American. The unilateral war being conducted by the United States in Vietnam must be stopped; and the only force that can stop it is American public opinion." (11)

Senator Wayne McC.

The undeclared war in Vietnam is now entering its 6th year. To the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese casualties is now added the growing possibility of nuclear war. The bombing of North Vietnam does nothing to end the war, but brings us one step closer to a full scale land war with China and ultimate nuclear disaster.

American policies in Vietnam include the tactics used by the U.S. include napalm bombing, the use of fire bombs, the release of noxious gases, systematic torture and the starvation of the people by large-scale destruction of rice fields with defoliants; the use of "strategic hamlets"—fortified concentration camps. These tactics are used to sustain a string of dictators that have been forced on the people.

The United States is fighting an unpopular war in Vietnam. Support for the Front of National Liberation in supposedly "safe" villages and the poor performance of Saigon government troops attest to the people's hatred of American policies. Even the U.S. Special Forces are aware that they are battling against the civilian population. After the recent raid, staged from a "friendly" village against an American compound at Pleiku, an American army officer remarked, "Any of the people in that hamlet over there could have warned us, but they didn't." (N.Y. Times, Feb. 8, 1965) Even using the statistics in the State Department's White Paper, the overwhelming majority of the guerilla arms are captured from American troops. (New Republic, March 13, 1965) Without U.S. weapons there could be no war in Vietnam. The White Paper fails in its attempt to justify the air attacks on North Vietnam. (11)

Unable to crush the rebellion, with defeat and expulsion from the country more imminent every day, and faced with rising criticism and opposition at home and around the world, the Johnson administration has taken a desperate step. Our government has committed lawless aggression against North Vietnam, a non-combatant nation. The repressive military and political actions of the U.S. in Vietnam attempting to support a series of hated and American-controlled regimes, deny the people of Vietnam democracy and self-determination. These policies, if continued, must inevitably lead to a catastrophic war.

JOIN THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM  
APRIL 17, 1965

Phila. Committee for the March on Washington  
Call for bus tickets: IO-4-3180 or evenings call  
R. Dillon EV-2-9789.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA *AW*

(A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Fund for the Advancement of the Negro in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

\*A second conference of over 100 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

(A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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The constitution further states that the new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization. (U)

The (second source) has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. (This same source) advised on June 29, 1962, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (U)

(Both sources) have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected: (U)

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President and  
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

(A third source has advised) that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. (U)

(A fourth source has advised) that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP. (U)

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PHILADELPHIA BRANCH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

(A source advised on May 25, 1964) <sup>419</sup> that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y. and, as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP, which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1960, does not have a headquarters at the present time but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office. u

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS. (u)

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism. (u)

(A source advised on May 6, 1964) that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization. (u)

(The source further advised on May 6, 1964) that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members. (u)

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City. (u)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

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FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4/13/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E LALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-110048) OTHERWISE

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON, APRIL 17, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)  
(OO: WASHINGTON FIELD)b3  
b6  
b7C  
b7ERe Philadelphia teletype dated 4/3/65, captioned  
"DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM."Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 18 copies of a  
letterhead memorandum captioned as above. Copies are being  
furnished to New York and Washington Field for information.OSI, ONI, INTC, and Secret Service (2) are being fur-  
nished copies locally for information.Sources utilized in the letterhead memorandum are as  
follows:First Source  
Second Source  
Third Source  
Fourth Source  
Fifth Source  
Sixth SourceDECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
ON 2-8-82b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

See Page 1A for Copy Information

WSB:pck  
(44)AGENCY: OSI, ONI, OSI  
DATE: APR 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

Class. & Ext. By [REDACTED]  
Reason-FCIM, I, 1-2.4.2  
Date of Review 4-13-85DATE  
HOW  
BY: [REDACTED]

INT. SEC.

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

66 APR 22 1965

UNREC COPY AND COPY FILED IN

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b7C5-19-80  
CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED]  
REASON - FCIM, I, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 4-13-85  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5-20-80

CG - 1

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM \* \* \* \* \* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ( 100-23687 )  
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO ( 100-12540 )  
 SUBJECT: NOVA DOBA (NEW ERA)  
 IS - R and CZ

DATE: Jan. 18, 1965

Annex  
 Attn: FBI ~~Laboratory~~

Attached hereto for processing by the Bureau is  
 the Jan. 15, 1965 issue of the captioned newspaper.

It is requested that the Bureau furnish two copies  
 of pertinent translations abstracted from the attached issue  
 and return the original issue for retention in the files of  
 the Chicago Office.

Attachment

(Newspaper Translation)

T- 675 81  
 TN: deb  
 1- 21-65

Jan 11/15/65 retained

COPY AND ~~STAMP~~ REMOVED IN LAB  
 FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

- ① - Bureau (Encl.1)(RM)  
 1 - Chicago  
 GMW/gmw  
 (2)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 2/18/02 BY [redacted]

100-23687-487

NOT RECORDED

21 JAN 21 1965

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*Donkey*  
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REC-35

SAC, Chicago (100-12540)

February 26, 1965

REC-35

Director, FBI

(100-23687)-487

NOVA DOBA (NEW ERA)  
IS - R and CZ

REGISTERED MAIL

the final portion of  
Attached is the translation which you requested by letter  
dated 1/18/65.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported  
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative  
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in  
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

TN:blh  
(3)

Enc.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/18/02 BY [redacted]  
#934976-1

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SUMMARY FROM CZECH

"NOVA DOBA"

Friday, January 15, 1965

Vol. XXV No. 3

Page 3, columns 1 - 4

READERS HAVE THEIR SAY

Rejects

By Kucaba

American propagandists, says the writer, fanatically praise American industry and belittle the products of other countries, especially the countries of the communist bloc. The writer, on the contrary, finds that the American products lack the honest workmanship and quality materials, characteristic of European products. Americans boast that they produce eight million automobiles annually, but if they made them well, cars would not have to be replaced so soon and would not have to be produced in such a large number.

No wonder, remarks the writer, that so many under-developed countries buy machinery from tiny Czechoslovakia, instead of getting it from the U. S. Czechoslovak factories produce a little over one per cent of spoilage, while brightly-painted American automobiles are nothing but "rejects," which do not last long.

\* \* \*

Experiences From Work at General Motors

By Ujec Vymasta

This article discusses the constant barrage of propaganda directed at an average American, including the propaganda from such big enterprises as General Motors. It is too bad, says the writer, that "70 million of gainfully employed people do not have their own political party." To listen to some propaganda one would think that "all that we have is due to enterprising industrialists and

SUMMARIZED BY:

TATIANA NIKONISHIN:blh

February 25, 1965

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only an insincere support to peace, permits aggression in South Vietnam, speaks of peace but actually does not support it; he said nothing about the problems of disarmament, and "bridges" to communist lands are specified as steps for weakening the relations of the Soviet Union with its allies.

\* \* \*

Page 5, columns 1 - 4

**FROM NORTH WISCONSIN**

By Standa Lajcik

The writer discusses white mercenaries in the Congo and the renewal of militarism in West Germany.

\* \* \*

Page 5, columns 1 - 4

**WHAT THEY SAY AND WRITE**

By F. Novy

This section contains excerpts from the writings of Jack Kofoed, Sydney J. Harris and Drew Pearson, together with some unsigned quotations. The subjects discussed are - a contrast between the economies of President Johnson in the lighting of the White House and the spending of billions for foreign aid; relief funds for undeserving Cuban refugees; ignorance of American public in foreign affairs; poverty and unemployment in South Korea; war in the Congo; and an interview by American journalist George Feifer with Soviet writer and editor, A. B. Chakovsky, published in the "New York Times."

\* \* \*

Page 4, column 3

(full translation)

Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus S. Eaton, is planning to visit the Soviet Union during the spring months. He is in favor of the expansion of trade relations and says that "if the present barriers were eliminated, this would have a tremendous influence upon the whole world."

\* \* \*

Page 6, columns 1 - 3

**PREPARE FOR A VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK ENSEMBLE**

The article begins with the following paragraph:

"We are giving to our readers today the list of further cities in which the Czechoslovak State Ensemble of Song and Dance will appear. We wish to tell you that you still have the time to get tickets, to talk with your neighbors and to invite them; not only that, but, in many places, wherever possible, you may meet with the ensemble before the performance or after it, and, if time permits, to have a conversation with members. Many of our readers have already done this and wrote in the last issue about their impressions, stressing the fact that you would not regret it if you go to the performance."

The remainder of the article is devoted to the schedule of the appearances of the ensemble for the month of March.

\* \* \*

Page 6, columns 1 - 2

Anton Drahota, father, and Stanley Drahota, brother, and his family, placed "In Memoriam" notice for Anna Drahota, who died on January 23, 1963.

\* \* \*

Page 7, column 1

**OBITUARY FOR JOSEF TILL**

By Josef Baura

Josef Till died on December 31, 1964, at the age of 63. He was born in Pilsen, CSSR. The writer, who knew J. Till for 45 years, lived with him on a farm at Port Crane, N. Y., for five years. Till was a veteran of World War II, and for many years suffered with a lung ailment. He was going to enter a hospital, but died before this at the

"Volunteer (sic) of America" Home, on Eldredge Street, Binghamton, N. Y. He was buried at the Spring Forest Cemetery. He is survived by an aunt, (FNU) Hudeckova in St. Louis.

\* \* \*

Page 8, columns 1 - 2

#### **SEE YOU AT THE HAPPY TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS**

**By Grandpa Kubalek**

The writer gloats over the fact that while the Czechoslovak Republic will soon be celebrating its 20th anniversary, all the hopes of anticommunist emigres for the overthrow of the present government are getting dimmer every year.

\* \* \*

Page 8, column 3

#### **THE FINDINGS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION CRITICIZED FROM MANY SIDES**

British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper characterized the Report of the Warren Commission as a "material prepared by the prosecution and not trustworthy findings."

Attorney Vincent J. ~~Salandria~~ of Philadelphia said in the January issue of the magazine "Liberation," that the weakest link in the Warren Commission's report is its theory that the first bullet wounded both President Kennedy and Governor Connally, and that "if we admit that Connally was wounded by a separate bullet, then we have another bullet on our hands, and the entire theory of the Commission on the three bullets from one gun disintegrates into nothing."

\* \* \*

Page 8, column 4

#### **FOREIGN REPORTS**

(full translation)

The Soviet Union sharply criticizes the "State of the Union" speech of President Johnson, because it gives

businessmen," and that the high living standard in America is a result of a "free enterprise."

\* \* \*

Page 4, columns 1 - 4

#### THE NEW OSTRAVA

By Oldrich Foucek

The writer describes his impressions of Ostrava, "Pittsburgh of Czechoslovakia," where he visited Klement Gottwald Steel Works, a housing project, and the House of Culture, a luxurious workers' club. The writer compares Ostrava to a "tamed giant" of industry:

".... There, against the skyline, every glare of the flowing stream of incandescent liquid metal pouring out of the furnaces and every cloud of fumes, lighted up by the glowing coke, is like a signal of the liberation of man from the slavery of capitalism, because profits from wealth, so laboriously created, no longer go into the pockets and strong rooms of a Rotschild. Here it is the people as a whole who benefit from this labor, together with those, who work here... This is Ostrava of today, the property of the people working here."

The writer asked an engineer at the plant, regarding something which interested him a great deal. The writer's son, an American flier during World War II, bombed this locality. The writer wondered if the bombing caused a lot of damage.

The engineer said that hardly any damage to factories was caused by the bombing, because they belonged to a Rotschild whose family had connections in the allied countries, and so, the Vitkovicke factories were not bombed. On the contrary, they were known in Ostrava as the safest place during the air raids.

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/4/66 *BH/WH*

FROM :

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-48398) (P)

SUBJECT:

FREE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
 IS - C  
 (OO: PHILADELPHIA)

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 10/19/66, which instructed this office to furnish any subversive information concerning the faculty members of the Free University of Pennsylvania (FUP) and in addition, a recommendation regarding the initiation of an investigation of this group.

The following is information obtained from a flyer distributed at the University of Pennsylvania announcing the registration and courses of the FUP for the coming season. Listed thereon are names of discussion leaders for the courses:

#931976 3/13/02  
 CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)  
 1 - Philadelphia (100-48398)

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ST-103

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INT. SEC. PP



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	DATE <b>MAR 6 1967</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>11/4/66 - 2/10/67</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>THOMAS W. SHERMAN</b>	TYPED BY <b>AED</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

## REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 11/25/66.

-P-

## LEADS

#934976 9/13/62  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/15/02 BY [redacted]

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**PHILADELPHIA**  
**AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:**

Will continue investigation into the subversive infiltration of the Free University through established sources.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Persons mentioned in this report as being members of the Communist Party are carried on the Security Index by this office.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

<p><b>APPROVED</b></p> <p><b>COPIES MADE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① - Bureau (100-445274)</li> <li>- USA, EDPa.</li> <li>- NISO, Philadelphia</li> <li>- MI, Philadelphia</li> <li>- OSI, Philadelphia</li> <li>- Secret Service, Philadelphia</li> <li>- Philadelphia</li> <li>1 - 100-111-38</li> <li>1 - 100-111-38</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: small;">Distribution Report - Attached Document</p> <p><b>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 150px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 30px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td><td style="height: 30px;"></td></tr> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Noted as</p>																
<p><b>Agency</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25%; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																	



# Take a look at some of the topics and discussion leaders

Ben Achtenberg WORKING SEMINAR IN THE POLITICAL CINEMA  
Yale Rabin SURVEY OF CURRENT URBAN DEVELOPMENTS  
Joe Weiner, Ed Jahn SOCIALISM IN AMERICA  
John Scott (Christian Association) LOVE, SEX, AND MARRIAGE  
Ra Eihorn THE WORLD OF MARSHALL McLuhan  
Steven Sagi "GO"—TACTICS AND STRATEGY OF THE JAPANESE GAME  
Richard Whitney HISTORY OF FILM STYLISTICS—1895-1965  
Institute of Jewish Studies WHAT MAKES A JEWISH AUTHOR  
Miltzi Barnes THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY  
Ed Dailey THEORIES OF HISTORY  
Leo Kormis ANATOMY OF TWO REVOLUTIONS—MEXICAN AND RUSSIAN  
Jan Feidel BLACK HUMOR IN THE CONTEMPORARY NOVEL  
Vincent Salandria (ACLU) THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND THE WARREN REPORT  
William Southwell HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS—THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL  
Jim Fritz CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS  
Rita Amarasingham (Foreign Policy Research Institute) PHILOSOPHY OF KARL MARX  
Charles Adams PROBLEMS FACING THE AMERICAN COLONISTS—1607-1788  
Charles Walker and others (A.F.S.C.) NON-VIOLENCE—THEORY AND PRACTICE  
E. E. Haeusser FOUNDATIONS OF MORALITY, SCIENCE AND RELIGION  
Ed Dailey INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY  
William Crawford AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY—1619 TO RECONSTRUCTION  
William Southwell TWENTIETH CENTURY THOUGHT—POSITIVISM TO EXISTENTIALISM  
Institute for Jewish Studies GOD—REAL OR IMAGINED?  
Milton Rosen THE IDEOLOGY OF REVOLUTIONARY MARXIST-LENINISM  
William Wegener (Center for Study of Democratic Institutions) WAR AND PEACE  
Juris Kurak, Brant Schaefer (Neo-American Church) PSYCHEDELICS AND GETTING HIGH  
Alton, J. Murphy (C.A. & Newman) WINDS OF DOCTRINE—THE "GOD IS DEAD" THEOLOGY  
Harold Wilson THE POET AS A LOVING DOUBTER AND A DOUBTING LOVER  
Roland Kramer CAN THE U.S. COMPETE AT HOME AND ABROAD WITH FOREIGN PRODUCTS?  
Ed Dailey INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
Institute for Jewish Studies WAR AND PEACE—THE PROPHETIC VIEW  
Mike Landis CUBA'S SENSUAL SOCIALISM  
Philip Pachoda NEW LEFT IDEOLOGY  
Sobel NEW THEORY OF THE ATOM VIA A VIS NEW THEORY OF CHEMISTRY  
Institute for Jewish Studies BIBLICAL ROOTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY  
Jeffrey Willens FAULKNER'S CONCEPT OF TIME  
NEW SESSIONS TO BE ADDED AT REGISTRATION—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 10 AM-9 PM.  
REGISTRATION AND ORIENTATION, 3601 LOCUST ST., INFORMATION BA 2-8969.

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PH 100-48398

The Directory of Faculty and Staff for the University of Pennsylvania for the 1965-1966 season lists the following members of the above-listed group of discussion leaders:

[redacted]  
Senior Planner  
University Planning Department

[redacted]  
Episcopal Chaplain

[redacted]  
A Teaching Fellow in German

[redacted]  
Catholic Chaplain  
Director of the Newman Club

[redacted]  
Professor of International Business

[redacted]  
Project Budget Clerk  
Chemistry Department

On 11/2/66, [redacted]

[redacted]  
advised that the FUP is not officially sanctioned by that University, but has received tentative approval by the Provost, Dr. DAVID R. GODDARD.

[redacted] advised that the University realizes how controversial many of the topics and members of the faculty are and the fact that many of them are not associated with the academic community. It is the feeling of the University that they would like to remove the FUP from the campus and may attempt to do so at the beginning of the next semester. At the present time the FUP is permitted the use of certain classrooms.

*All Philadelphia PA*

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PH 100-48398

Inasmuch as there has been no active regulation or supervision of the FUP it is not known whether they use all the classroom space permitted. The University has adopted an attitude of "hands off," but realizes that there has been a tendency for too many outsiders to become involved in the University and that if the tendency increases it will be necessary to recommend removal of the FUP from the campus.

[redacted] said that there are no officers listed for the FUP. There has been little literature distributed, and the following appear to be the leaders of the FUP:

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

*All Philadelphia PA*

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[redacted] advised that the institution has been tolerated rather than accepted on the campus, and since it has not requested any funds from the University no demand has been made for it to file the usual registration requirements.

The following information pertains to the persons associated with the FUP:

[redacted] *AKA*

On 5/31/66, [redacted]

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[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI concerning a person with whom he was acquainted at Harvard University. [redacted] displayed a definite hostility toward the FBI saying that he had no desire to help the FBI and that he would not discuss the reason for his hard feelings.

[redacted]

*PA*

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"The Militant" on 3/29/65, in an article captioned "Selma Solidarity Action - Protests were Widespread and Militant," reflects

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PH 100-48398

that [redacted] of the University of Pennsylvania National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), led 23 students, including representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to the office of DREW J. T. O'KEEFE, USA, EDPA., protesting lack of protection for the rights of citizens. At 5:00 p.m. they refused to leave the building and were carried out on stretchers and dumped out on the street.

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Inspector MILLARD T. MEERS, Philadelphia Police Department, advised on 7/7/66, that [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was arrested 7/4/66, and charged with disorderly conduct in connection with a demonstration at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., sponsored by the Committee for Nonviolent Action (CNVA). He was taken before a magistrate, found guilty, and paid \$10.00 in costs.

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[redacted]  
On 6/28/66, [redacted] advised that [redacted] operates the New World Book Store, 113 South 40th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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On 3/28/66, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was as of that time a member of the Southwest Club, CPEPD.

[redacted]  
[redacted] has been observed by a Special Agent of the FBI participating in several demonstrations protesting U. S. intervention in Vietnam.

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On 10/25/66, he was observed by Agents of the FBI speaking at a rally of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of Pennsylvania.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH 100-48398

*PH Philadelphia Pa*

[redacted]  
On 10/25/66, [redacted] was observed by Special Agents of the FBI at a rally conducted by the SDS at the University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] spoke at this rally and introduced himself as a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

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[redacted]  
On 8/10/54, [redacted] advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had been a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) from September, 1950 to November, 1953.

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[redacted]  
On 10/8/65, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a charter member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

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[redacted]  
[redacted] advised on 8/3/61. that the name [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., appeared on a mailing list of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

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On 6/16/65, [redacted] furnished an announcement captioned, "Philadelphia Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Presents an Evening with SNCC." This announcement indicated that Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] were sponsors of this presentation.

[redacted]  
On 10/25/66, a Special Agent of the FBI observed an announcement posted at the University of Pennsylvania indicating that [redacted] of the PLP, would conduct a Free University class on the "Ideology of Revolutionary Marxism-Leninism."

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PH 100-48398

~~VINCENT SALANDRIA~~ PA

An article in the 10/4/66, edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian" announcing the registration for the FUP indicated that VINCE SALANDRIA was a member of the ACLU.

[redacted] PA  
On 9/21/65, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the American Socialist Organizing Committee (ASOC) and attended a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Philadelphia Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam on 9/14/65, at Philadelphia Headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), 3620 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, as a representative of ASOC.

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On 4/14/65, [redacted] advised that ASOC was a new organization made up by former members of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL).

RECOMMENDATION TO BUREAU:

In the light of the subversive information appearing in the files of this office concerning some of the faculty members of the FUP and information reflecting the "anti-Vietnam" activities of others, it is recommended that this case be kept open as a COMINFIL matter at this time and the investigation be limited to contacts with established sources on the campus.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE MAR 6 1967	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/4/66 - 2/10/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA		REPORT MADE BY THOMAS W. SHERMAN	TYPED BY AED
		CHARACTER OF CASE	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Philadelphia dated 11/25/66.

#934976 3/13/02  
CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [REDACTED]

-P-

LEADS

4/22/83  
Classified by [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR

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PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Will continue investigation into the subversive infiltration  
of the Free University through established sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Persons mentioned in this report as being members of the Communist  
party are carried on the Security Index by this office.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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100-445274-10 REC-14

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146 FEB 18 1971

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC- [REDACTED]

DEPT ISD: [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 3-14-67

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. E. SHERMAN

6 MAR 20 1967

PH 100-48398

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This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by most of the informants included in the report if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

The Agent obtaining the flyer for the Free University on 1/27/66 was SA ROBERT KILLEFER, JR. The Agent who obtained the flyer for the Free University on 10/13/66 was SA MICHAEL B. DAVY. The Agent interviewing [redacted] was SA EDWIN A. WAITE, JR., and the Agent obtaining the poster re [redacted] was SA WILLIAM J. BETTS.

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#### RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the SDS has been the moving factor behind the Free University of Pennsylvania and has been sporadic at that University, it is felt that this investigation should be maintained in a pending status for a period of six more months in order that this office can follow through established sources the progress of this activity. The Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

#### INFORMANTS

PH T-1  
PH T-2

PH T-3

PH T-4

PH T-5  
PH T-6  
PH T-7  
PH T-8  
PH T-9  
PH T-10  
PH T-11  
PH T-12  
PH T-13  
PH T-14

PH T-15  
PH T-16

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Copy to:** 1 - USA, EDPa.  
1 - NISO, Philadelphia  
1 - MI, Philadelphia  
1 - OSI, Philadelphia  
1 - Secret Service, Philadelphia

**Report of:** THOMAS W. SHERMAN  
**Date:**

**Office:** PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE**

**Field Office File #:** MAR 6 1967  
100-48398

**Bureau File #:** 100-445274

**Title:** COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]  
ON 3/13/02

**Character:** INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR

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**Synopsis:** The Free University at Pennsylvania was started in January 1966 under the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to supplement the regular courses at the University. List of the courses and teachers for the first and second year listed. Some difficulties with the University administration encountered. University of Pennsylvania official advised Free University was not officially registered or sanctioned. Dissension noted among leaders of the Free University as to the success of the venture. SDS turned over control of Free University to coordinating committee. Free University at Temple University started early in 1966 but reportedly failed due to lack of organization. Expects to be re-established during the spring semester 1967. Characterization of some of personnel associated with Free University set forth.

-P-

**DETAILS:** Persons connected with the Free University on whom pertinent information is available will appear in Section III of this report.

This investigation is directed toward establishing the extent of Communist Party infiltration in the Free University. It is not investigating the legitimate activities of the Free University or of the Students for a Democratic Society.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. FREE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The January 24, 1966, edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian," the daily newspaper published by students of the University of Pennsylvania, contained an article captioned "Free University Will Begin Offering 25 Courses, Registration Next Week." The article is quoted in part as follows:

"The Free University of Pennsylvania will open in February with a twenty-five member faculty to 'facilitate an exchange of ideas between students, professors, and other members of the University community.'

"The twenty-four University faculty members and one Philadelphia lawyer will hold small seminars in the evening on a wide range of subjects.

"The 'Free University' was organized last semester by the Penn Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) because 'the past few years have demonstrated the modern university's inability to create a dialogue between teacher and student,' according to a pamphlet issued by the group.

"Unlike the proponents of the host of 'Anti-establishment Schools' that have recently been formed in cities throughout the country, the organizers do not see their Free University as an alternative or threat to the existing educational system. They stated, 'It is our hope to supplement and complement the educational process.'

"Students are now registering for courses through a form distributed by SDS. An orientation and registration session will be held on February 1 from 11 a.m. to 12 a.m., in the Christian Association Auditorium.

"The teachers, with one exception, have set no prerequisites for their courses. [redacted] associate professor of psychology, expects any student wishing to participate in his discussion group 'Pride' to complete extensive readings and pass a two-hour entrance examination. [redacted]

"The Free University will not be slanted ideologically according to SDS. 'Everyone is welcome as teachers and/or students.'

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On January 27, 1966 a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a flyer listing the courses scheduled for the new Free University of Pennsylvania. They are listed below as follows:

<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Course</u>
[redacted] (German)	The Ontology of Art
[redacted] (Oriental Studies)	Problems Relating to Vietnam
[redacted] (Philosophy)	Philosophical Problems of Modern Science
[redacted] (Foreign Policy Research Institute)	Communist Conflict Organization - Doctrine and Operations
[redacted] (Political Science)	Fascism in America
[redacted] (Fine Arts)	Photography
[redacted] (Communications)	Visual Communication in Pictures, Film and Television
[redacted] (Psychology)	Pride
[redacted] (Political Science)	Poverty in Urban Areas
[redacted] (Sociology)	Marxism as an Ethical System
[redacted] & [redacted] (Philosophy)	Contemporary Problems of Philosophy
[redacted] (Lawyer)	International Politics and Law with special reference to National Wars of Liberation
[redacted] (Economic History)	Problems Relating to Economic Development
[redacted] (Finance)	Student Organizations
[redacted] (Education)	Problems of Modern Education

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Teachers *PA* Course

[redacted] (Psychology)	Non-conformity: The Psychology of going Outside the System
[redacted] (Mathematics)	The Verifiability of Truth
[redacted] (Sociology)	The War on Poverty
[redacted] (Oriental Studies)	Modern Chinese History
[redacted] (Sociology)	Workshop in Participatory Democracy
[redacted] (Linguistics)	Sexual Morality and Sexual Legality
[redacted] (Communications)	Government Decision Making
[redacted] (Bio-Chemistry)	A Discussion of Topics in Science and Technology (open to students and faculty interested in determining topics for future discussions.)
[redacted] (Physics)	
[redacted] (Chemistry)	

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On February 16, 1966 PH T-1 advised that [redacted] has been accepted as a teacher at the Free University of Pennsylvania. [redacted] was notified of his appointment and will teach a subject called "Economic Psychology." According to the informant [redacted] was a charter member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) in Philadelphia. Characterization of the PLP appears in the appendix section of this report.

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On May 27, 1966 PH T-2 advised that the Free University at the University of Pennsylvania had a meeting in April 1966 at which time the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) withdrew support of this activity. A characterization of the SDS will appear in the appendix section of this report.

According to T-2 the Free University group was then looking for outside support but for the time being it looked as though the Free University at the University of Pennsylvania was becoming [redacted].

The October 5, 1966 edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian" contained an article captioned, "Free University Opens Registration Next Week for Fall Term Classes." This article indicated that

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registration for the fall term of the Free University at the University of Pennsylvania would be held Friday, October 14, 1966. [redacted] spokesman of the Coordinating Committee, made the announcement.

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A list of the courses and teachers was obtained by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 13, 1966 and is set out as follows:

<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Course</u>
[redacted]	Working Seminar in the Political Cinema
[redacted]	Survey of Current Urban Developments
[redacted]	Socialism in America
[redacted]	Love, Sex, and Marriage
(Christian Association)	The World of Marshall Mc Luhan
[redacted]	"Go" - Tactics and Strategy of the Japanese Game
[redacted]	History of Film Stylistics (1895 - 1965)
INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES	What Makes a Jewish Author
[redacted]	The Negro in American History
[redacted]	Theories of History
[redacted]	Anatomy of Two Revolutions - Mexican and Russian
[redacted]	Black Humor in the Contemporary Novel
VINCENT SALANDRIA (ACLU)	The Kennedy Assassination and the Report

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Teachers *Ed. D. 11/10/10* Course

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Historical Development of Human Rights  
The State and the Individual

(Foreign Research Institute) Philosophy of Karl Marx

## Problems Facing the American Colonists - 1607 - 1788

[REDACTED] and others  
(AFSC)

## Non-violence - Theory and Practice

Foundations of Morality, Science and Religion

# Institutions for the Twenty-first Century

Afro-American Histroy - 1619 to Recon-  
struction

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## Twentieth Century Thought - Positivism to Existentialism

INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH  
STUDIES

## God - Real or Imagined?

# The Ideology of Revolutionary Marxist-Leninism

[REDACTED] (Center  
for Study of Democratic  
Institutions)

# War and Peace

(Neo-American Church)

## Psychedelics and Getting High

Winds of Doctrine - The "God is dead"  
Theology

The Poet as a Loving Doubter and  
Doubting Lover

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Teachers Free University OF PA Course~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Can the U. S. Compete at Home and Abroad with Foreign Products?

[REDACTED]  
International Relations

INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH  
STUDIES

War and Peace - The Prophetic View

[REDACTED] MEAL PLE  
Cuba's Sensual Socialism

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[REDACTED]  
New Left Ideology

[REDACTED]  
New Theory of the Atom Vis a Vis New Theory of Chemistry

INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH  
STUDIES

Biblical Roots of American Democracy

[REDACTED]  
Faulkner's Concept of Time

The October 17, 1966 edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian," contained an article captioned, "Free University Granted Classrooms After Leadership Compromise." The article indicated that the Free University was granted temporary space in the classrooms of the University by the Administration after a week-long controversy of the membership of the Free University Coordinating Committee. The controversy arose because the Free University's Coordinating Committee had members reportedly not affiliated with the University.

In a letter to [REDACTED] a Free University official, Vice Provost for Student Affairs, [REDACTED] said that classrooms would be available to the Free University for that semester, however, the situation is subject to change next term.

On November 2, 1966 PH T-3 advised that the Free University was not as of that time officially sanctioned by the University of Pennsylvania, but had received tentative approval by the Provost, Dr. DAVID R. SODDARD. PA

T-3 advised that the University realized how controversial many of the teachers and members of the faculty are and the fact that many of them are not associated with that academic community. It was the feeling of the University, according to T-3, that it would like to remove the Free University from the campus and might attempt to do it at the beginning of the next semester.

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T-3 added that the University has adopted an attitude of "hands off" but realized that there has been a tendency for many outsiders to become involved in the Free University and that if the tendency increased it would be necessary to recommend removal of the Free University from the campus.

T-3 added that the Free University has ~~not~~ registered with the University and since it has not requested any funds from the University, no demand has been made for it to file the usual registration requirements.

CHAPTER 1-2 PLP  
✓ FA On November 18, 1966, PH T-1 advised that [redacted] of the Progressive Labor Party called from New York to advise [redacted] that [redacted] was unable to conduct his scheduled class at the Free University on November 9. He requested [redacted] to arrange with [redacted] of the Progressive Labor Party in New York to take his place.

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T-1 advised that [redacted] contacted [redacted] in New York and arranged to meet him on November 9 and take him to the class at the Free University on November 9; however, T-1 explained that [redacted] called [redacted] from New York and advised that he was unable to make the class and requested [redacted] to cancel the class.

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A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party will appear in the appendix section of this report.

The December 6, 1966 edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian," contained an editorial captioned, "Free U's OK." The article is set out as follows:

"The Free University is in trouble. At least [redacted] and some of his associates think so.

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"To quote [redacted] 'I am bothered by the fact that some courses which I thought were real cool didn't get the people.'

[redacted] 'A poverty of creative thought plagues the campus,' says [redacted] He says he bases his opinion on 'an impressionistic survey of things I've heard.'

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"Aside from this dearth of creativity, he points to poor administration as the Free U's other nemesis. 'The minimal work which should have been done, wasn't', [redacted] says.

"About the only disease which hasn't attacked the Free University is apathy," says [redacted] In fact he points to an estimated 400 regular participants with pride.

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"Well, maybe it's time [ ] and friends stopped and analyzed their criticisms of the Free University in light of goals they set up a year ago.

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"A year ago the founders of the Free University stated that above all else they had two aims - the elimination of curriculum restrictions and the avoidance at all costs of administrative red tape.

"Philadelphia's Free University asserted it would not be hampered by the political dogmatism which had discredited many an other similar attempt around the country. And furthermore, students would not be hampered by the omnipresent maze of administrative tasks which had destroyed the educational spontaneity of most large Universities.

"Well, that was a year ago.

"Today, [ ] is complaining. But his criticism is aimed in an unexpected direction.

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"[ ] has come out and said, in effect, that there is not enough creative thought on this campus and bases his allegation not on nonattendance but on his observation that students had not signed up for courses which he thought were 'cool.'

"I personally want to see some good radical analyses in economics," says [ ]

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"And, as if his inconsistency on the matter of academic freedom were not disturbing enough, [ ] has also come out in favor of more administration. Yes, that's right, more red tape.

"The point here is Mr. [ ] that students of the Free University don't really care whether you think what they are studying is 'cool.' They happen to think what they are studying is 'cool.' In all their glorious freedom, they have elected not to see some good radical analyses in economics. The validity of that choice is theirs alone to examine.

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"The founders of the Free University ought to keep their original goals in mind. If what they really wanted to establish was a red tape-ridden quagmire of radical economic analysis, then [ ] comments are appropriate.

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"However, if the founders had in mind a truly free

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"curriculum, unhampered by bureaucracy, as they originally indicated, then the Free University has succeeded."

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The December 27, 1966 edition of the Evening Bulletin contained an article captioned, "'Free University' at Penn Called Success; Temple Students to Try Again Next Year." This article states in part:

"'Free Universities' which are in operation at various college campuses across the nation have met with mixed success at two universities in Philadelphia.

"The term 'Free University' means no tuition, academic standards, specified curricula, teaching qualifications, or enrollment limitations, but does not preclude advocacy of a particular political philosophy.

"University of Pennsylvania students have had their own Free University for almost a year now. Originally called the 'Free University of Pennsylvania,' it was recently renamed simply 'Free University.'

"Students at Temple established their own Free University last semester but failed to keep it going because of lack of organization, according to a student spokesman. Despite the failure, they have decided to establish another in February.

"Many 'Free Universities' across the nation have a leftist political orientation. Penn's version, however, espouses no ideology.

"[redacted] a laboratory technician and a member of the coordinating committee which operates Penn's institution, said the founders wanted a school 'completely free of ideology.'

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"'We were the first in the country with this concept,' he said. 'Others have pushed a sectarian point of view.'

"Penn's Free University supports no ideology despite the fact that it was founded and originally sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society, a leftist organization.

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"[redacted] a member of the SDS, said his only regret was that the 'radical right' had been unwilling to be represented or discuss its views within free university.

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"Anybody can teach at Free University including students and anybody can register for classes.

"[redacted] said one of the student coordinators were to find classroom space and teachers and make the schedules.

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"When the Free University opened last February, 800 students registered for a curricula numbering 100 courses.

"As a result the Students for a Democratic Society ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ decided to relinquish control and turn it over to a coordinating committee."

The January 27, 1967 edition of the "Daily Pennsylvanian," contained an article captioned "Free University Adds Coordinators." This article stated that registration for the Free University indicated that it would be about the same as for the previous semester. [redacted] spokesman for the Free University, advised that occasional problems of the coordinating committee had been partially solved. The coordinating committee expanded in order to accomplish more work for the university. [redacted]

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[redacted] a member of the coordinating committee, advised that the Free University would be involved in activities other than classes during the coming semester. He said that the free university would sponsor moving and controversial speakers. PA.

On February 15, 1967, PH T-4, a member of the staff of the University of Pennsylvania, advised that he is acquainted with many of the activities on the campus, however, he knew very little about the program of the Free University or its personnel.

He said that there was a separation of the SDS from the Free University but he did not understand whether the Free University dropped the SDS or vice versa.

## II. FREE UNIVERSITY AT TEMPLE

The March 2, 1966 edition of the "Temple University News", a daily publication of the students at Temple University, contained an editorial captioned, "Free U Investigation." This article is set out in part:

"Seeking to meet 'basic inadequacies' of college life, some 15 students and a faculty member met last Thursday to form the 'Free University of Temple University.'

"They decided to have weekly discussions covering anything from sex to Marxism--topics usually not included in college curricula." ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"At present they will meet at the Church and World Institute, 2106 North Broad Street, to consider 'The College in American Society.'

"Though the idea of the 'free university' --to broaden the college experience--is commendable, we must raise some questions over its proposed operations.

"The faculty will donate their own time for the 'free university.' But will they be depriving fee paying University students--their primary responsibility--of time needed for conferences, course preparation and grading of papers?

"Since the 'free university' will not use University facilities, its organizers see no reason for seeking University recognition.

"However, they will be using the name of Temple University. 'Free universities,' whether they intend to or not, have generally become identified with certain political ideals.

"Should such a trend develop here, the University will be connected with a group over whom it has no control or any connection.

"We would hope the administration will take a close look at the 'free university' and its connection with the name Temple."

The December 12, 1966 edition of the Evening Bulletin in its article captioned, "Free University at Pennsylvania Called Success, Temple Students to Try Again Next Year," mentioned that Temple's free university had to be discontinued because of poor organization. It was recommended that a new one be set up and that it meet three times a week. It was further recommended that the classes be conducted as seminars and that they be on a voluntary basis with required reading but no tests.

The December 8, 1966 edition of the "Temple University News" contained an article captioned "Free U to Start Next Term with Officials' Blessing." This article indicated that after an "ill fated venture in progressive education," last semester an effort would be made to conduct courses in the free university Temple next semester. The article said that Miss [redacted] of the Student Council, National Student Association, said that a

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committee had been organized with her as the chairwoman to make plans for the registration for the new semester in January. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The February 14, 1967 edition of the "Temple University News" contained an article captioned "Free U Needs You." This article is set out in part as follows:

"The University will join a select group this week when registration for the Free University opens Thursday and Friday in Mitten Hall.

"When this Student Council-sponsored project gets under way in March, the University will join the more than 30 others across the country which have courses supplementing the regular curriculum.

"For students, the Free U. offers a remedy for those boring required courses which serve as nothing more than midday sleeping pills.

"For teachers, it offers a chance to teach students who are interested enough in a project to give up their spare time.

"Unlike other free universities, the one here was not organized as a protest. [redacted] '68, National Student Association coordinator and director of the Free U. commented: "It is merely a supplement to the offered curricula."

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"Students won't learn about LSD and Marxism, two courses they might find at other free universities, but they will be able to take such courses as 'Witchcraft and the Black Arts,' 'ESP and Telepathy' and 'The Presidential Image.'

"There is no tuition fee, no grades and no credits at the Free U. And for the teachers who will conduct the courses, there will be no salary.

"Last semester, Miss [redacted] sent letters to each University department in quest of instructors for the courses, but here is where the trouble lies.

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"Although Miss [redacted] tentatively has listed some 27 courses for the Free U., there may not be 27 instructors willing to teach them. Some have replied to her letters from last semester but not enough to justify 27 courses.

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"In such a case, there are two alternatives. ~~Either~~  
some teachers will double up on courses, or some courses ~~will~~  
have to be dropped from the curriculum.

"For an idea as praiseworthy as the Free U., such a start would be discouraging.

"The Free U. will give both the student and faculty members the opportunity to pursue subjects of interest without the usual classroom pressures of grades and disinterested students.

"The most rewarding educational experience in a collegian's life always comes through learning just for the sake of learning. Now that the Free U. has gone this far, let's not let it fall. Its enrichment value is too great to allow a failure."

An undated publication captioned, "The Other Temple News and Dubois Newsletter #2, contained an article captioned, "The Free University." This stated that the Free University of Pennsylvania is a Philadelphia happening (big, bad, boss and brilliant) which provided intellectual stimulation for students caught in basic studies; ready made seminars for anyone tired of lecture classes. It operates without tuition and red tape. The periodical claimed that it lacked space to print all the courses available at the Free University of Pennsylvania but said that they thought the Temple students know about some of the following courses and it listed several courses, included in the flyers quoted above in this report. It then urged any Temple student interested to contact [redacted] the Free University Chancellor at the University of Pennsylvania.

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III. CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALSb6  
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Militant" on March 29, 1965, in an article captioned, "Selma Solidarity Action - Protests Were Wide-Spread and Militant," reflects that [REDACTED] of the University of Pennsylvania NAACP, led 23 students including representatives of CORE and SNCC, to the office of BREW J. T. O'KEEFE, U. S. Attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., protesting lack of protection for rights of citizens. At 5 p.m., they refused to leave the building and were carried out on stretchers and dumped out on the street.

Inspector MILLARD MEERS, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised July 7, 1966 that [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa., was arrested July 4, 1966 and charged with disorderly conduct in connection with a demonstration at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., sponsored by DNVA. He was taken before a magistrate, found guilty and paid \$10 in costs.

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[REDACTED]

PH T-1 advised on October 8, 1965 that [REDACTED] was a charter member of the PLP, Philadelphia Branch.

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[REDACTED]

On June 28, 1966 PH T-5 advised that [REDACTED] operates the New World Book Store, 113 South 40th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which adjoins the University of Pennsylvania Campus.

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On March 28, 1966 PH T-6 advised that [REDACTED] was as of that time a member of the Southwest Club, CPEPD (X)(u)

[REDACTED]

PH T-1 advised on October 8, 1965 that [REDACTED] was a charter member of the PLP in Philadelphia.

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[REDACTED]

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On August 10, 1954, [REDACTED] advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had been a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) from September 1950 to November 1953.

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The SWP had been [REDACTED] by the Attorney General of the United States [REDACTED] in 1954.



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[REDACTED]

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On May 20, 1962 PH T-7 furnished a list of names and addresses which were utilized by the Mid-west Student Civil Liberties Coordinating Committee (MSCLCC) in their mailings. (c)u

A characterization of MSCLCC appears in the appendix section of this report.

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On June 7, 1962, PH T-7 further advised that the name of [REDACTED] Box 606, University of Pennsylvania Dormitory, 37th and Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was used by the MSCLCC News Letter, Volume I, #2, dated May 1962. (c)u

[REDACTED]

On October 8, 1965 PH T-15 advised that [REDACTED] was a charter member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). (c)u

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[REDACTED]

ATTORNEY

FA.

(c)u

[PH T-9 advised on September 3, 1954] that he was acquainted with a small group of students at Temple University during the 1953-1954 academic year who considered themselves to be "Theoretical Marxists." PH T-9 stated that [REDACTED] was one of the members of this group. (c)u

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[On February 11, 1955, PH T-9] advised that, of the above group with which he was acquainted at Temple University during the academic year 1953-1954 who considered themselves to be "Theoretical Marxists," he considered [REDACTED] to be the most intense about Marxism. PH T-5 stated it was his opinion, based on many discussions with [REDACTED] that the latter had received some type of Marxist training or attended classes on Marxism as he was well versed on the subject and was not similarly well versed on other subjects. b6 b7C

[PH T-9] stated that in discussions [REDACTED] during the academic year 1953-1954, always praised the Russian form of government and criticized the U. S. Government. [According to PH T-5] [REDACTED] on at least one occasion, stated that the various international situations that developed were the fault of the U. S. Government. (c)u

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The . . .

PH 100-48289

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PH T-11 on July 13, 1964, advised that on July 12, 1964 an organizing conference of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), Philadelphia Chapter, was held at the Jane Addams House 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. According to the informant, [redacted] attended the organizing conference and participated in the workshop on peace which was conducted by [redacted] b6 b7C

The DCA is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

PH T-8 on January 24, 1966 advised that as of January 1966 [redacted] was District Youth Secretary, CPEPD (u) b6 b7C

PH T-1 advised on September 3, 1961 that the name [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., appeared on a mailing list of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). b6 b7C

On June 16, 1965, PH T-8 furnished an announcement captioned, "Philadelphia Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Presents an Evening with SNCC." This announcement indicated that Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] were sponsors of this presentation. b6 b7C

J.S.A. [redacted] an American residing in Yokohama, Japan, advised the American Vice Consul, Kobe, Japan, on September 5, 1954, that he was in receipt of information that [redacted] and [redacted] were still in Communist China and had been brainwashed and had gone Communist. b6 b7C

Newspapers and other public source material reflect that [redacted] was arrested on charges of espionage by the Chinese Communists on July 25, 1951, and released September 16, 1951. wife [redacted] was also a prisoner of the Chinese Communists and was released in February 1952. [redacted] and his wife [redacted] had numerous pro-Communist friends and contacts after their release and joined the United States Armed Forces. [redacted] b6 b7C

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PH 100-48989

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PH T-12 advised on November 28, 1956, that [redacted] was the main speaker at the meeting of the Friday Forum at 7423 Mountain Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on November 9, 1956. [redacted] discussed his life in China and in Chinese prison. [redacted] said after making a complete confession to the Communists, he was then assigned to a cell which contained five other prisoners. With the other prisoners, discussion groups were held each day presided over by a group leader. [redacted] advised as a result of these discussion periods, he came to realize that the Communists were right in insisting that he confess to cooperating with the United States intelligence authorities. [redacted] advised after he "saw the light," he was then made a group leader and subsequently led similar discussions among other prisoners.

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On October 25, 1966 a Special Agent of the FBI observed an announcement posted at the University of Pennsylvania indicating that [redacted] National Chairman of the PLP, would conduct a Free University class on the "Ideology of Revolutionary Marxism-Leninism."

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PH T-13 advised on May 6, 1952 that [redacted] was a member of the Professional Section, CPEPD.

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PA.

On August 4, 1953, [redacted] was afforded a hearing before the Loyalty Committee of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and he said during the hearing it was his recollection he joined the CP in the latter half of 1948 at Berkeley, Calif., but was not a member of the CP at the time of this hearing.

PH T-14 advised on November 16, 1955 that [redacted] was Chairman of the Student Section, CP of Alameda, Calif., from April 1949 until mid-1950;

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YOU ARE NOT TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW ORIGINATOR - FORMER MEMBER

September 17, 1965 that [redacted]  
PAGE 2  
DCA, 3620 N. 1st St. (100-48989) (100-48989)  
of A

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PH 100-48989

PH T-16 on April 14, 1965 advised that the ASOC was a new organization made up of former members of the YPSL.

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IV. APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "The truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, [redacted] identified himself and [redacted] as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and [redacted] obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

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On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 120450.

On May 20, 1963 a second source advised that [redacted] FPCC National Office [redacted] was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that [redacted] believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. [redacted] did not advocate support of the Cuban revolution per se.

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The December 27 , 1963 edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearing which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964 the previously mentioned second source advised that [ ] had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization. b6 b7c

On April 13, 1964 a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MID-WEST STUDENT CIVIL LIBERTIES  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (MSCLCC)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 9, 1961 a source advised that a Conference was held on May 5 and 6, 1961, at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of discussing the creation of an organization known as the MSCLCC. This source advised that at this Conference a temporary organization, to be known as the MSCLCC, was created, and that the purpose of this group would be to include in its program all civil liberties problems, with particular emphasis on the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was also stated that the MSCLCC would be opposed to any suppression of ideas, whether it be governmental, economic or social. Further, the MSCLCC was to take an aggressive position and fight for the preservation of liberties granted by the First Amendment, and all tactics furthering this end are good. This source also stated that at the Conference it was decided that the MSCLCC would continue on a temporary basis until the Fall of 1961, at which time a new and permanent organization would be formed.

On February 5, 1962, the above source advised that [redacted] of the Chicago Committee for Defend the Bill of Rights, was the Adult Advisor in setting up and organizing the initial Founding Conference of the MSCLCC. This source advised that throughout the period May 1961 through February 1962 the MSCLCC was merely a name utilized by [redacted] in an effort to provide guidance, direction and control to the Student Civil Liberties Movement.

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On February 5, 1962, the above source advised that since the original Founding Conference, at which the MSCLCC was created as a temporary organization, there has been no sustained program of activities by the MSCLCC. This same source advised that during the fall of 1961, no additional Conference was held as originally planned to create a permanent MSCLCC and as of February 1962, there is no organization, formal or informal, in existence utilizing the name MSCLCC.

A second source on June 16, 1961, advised that during 19 [redacted] was a member of the State Committee, Communist Party of Illinois.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE  
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC);

"Cited as a 'new organization set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as communists. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part I, October 3, 1961, page 5)"

A source advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962 to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 28, 1963.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966 that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 3, 1966 that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N.Y., and, as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1940, does not have a headquarters at the present time, but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PH 100-48989

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On October 26, 1956 a confidential source advised that the Young Socialist League (YSL) had recently formed a branch of the National YSL in Philadelphia, which branch held its first meeting in Philadelphia on October 7, 1956. On June 25, 1958 this source advised that the YSL still maintains a branch in Philadelphia.

This source on October 8, 1958 advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the YSL in September, 1958, had disbanded and merged with the Philadelphia Branch of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). The YPSL is publicly known as the Youth Affiliate of the Socialist Party, Socialist Democratic Federation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE  
Formerly known as Young Socialist Club  
of Philadelphia

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On June 24, 1963, a source advised that youth of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Communist Party (CP), and other socialist-type organizations formed a new youth organization in November 1957 known as the Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia (YSCP). By 1960 the SWP had obtained complete control of this organization; the youth from the other organizations had dropped out; and its name was changed to the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

On May 3, 1966 a second source advised the PYSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP). It has no permanent headquarters, but utilizes the residence of various members for meetings, functions, and mailing addresses.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on April 20, 1965 that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965 at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as

[redacted] and [redacted]  
and [redacted] A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by [redacted] and [redacted] after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

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The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge", a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965 issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] self-admitted national leader of the "new left" until his split with it in 1965, in his book [redacted] copyright 1966, published by David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, comments about the SDS as follows:

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[redacted] describes SDS as the student arm of the League for Industrial Democracy, formed in 1960, and says it was originally opposed to the totalitarianism of Communism and the programs of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA). [redacted] said that the "old left newspaper," the "National Guardian," in its issue of January 9, 1965, described the SDS as "the largest student organization on the left." [redacted] adds: "SDS has become more and more radical and has espoused the United-front policy of joining with the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations. . . . SDS has carried its program of the United-front to such an extent that it now feels it must involve itself directly with the young Communists in a variety of activities to oppose the war in Vietnam. . . . SDS shelved its Communist exclusion clause in its constitution and threw open its membership to young Communists." He concludes: "The young Communists are, of course, elated at the ultra-left swing of the SDS and are vying to attempt to bring it under their individual control."

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

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A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialist attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., at which time the name W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anticommunism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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PH 100-48398

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October 1957 in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966 that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-48398

MAR 6 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE  
FREE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA THOMAS W. SHERMAN  
dated and captioned as above  
at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## THE FREE UNIVERSITY

was established last year as an attempt to remedy the problem of the modern university's inability to create a dialog between teacher and student. It began as a means of facilitating the exchange of ideas among students, professors, and other members of the community. This exchange took place in an atmosphere free of the restrictions of the familiar classroom or lecture hall environment. This unique approach to education has provided many fruitful hours of mutual exchange on over fifty topics.

The Free University is administered by a Coordinating Committee which is composed of its own students and faculty and serves only to disseminate information and schedule meeting places. There are no admission standards, fees or salaries at the Free University. The Free U. espouses no ideology or point of view beyond its own tenets of operation. Everyone is welcome as teacher and/or student. All course topics are chosen by the instructors themselves, and no course topics are solicited by the Free University except when specifically requested by students.

Since the open examination of ideas must be completely unrestricted, there can be no hard and fast rules regarding either the structure or the method of conducting classes. We see classes as seminars conducted by anyone who feels himself competent. All interested persons may attend. The content is as narrow or as broad as the instructor and his class desire, so each class is free to pursue goals of its own choosing.

# The Free University

TUITION FREE

RESTRICTION FREE

ACADEMICALLY FREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

: "If a teacher wants to teach something he must think it worthwhile; students want either to learn something particular, or find out what it is they want to learn. This is enough for a school."

— Paul Goodman  
Community of

## Registration Form

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

☐ I wish to join the Free U. for the following sessions:

☐ I would like to see the following included in your offerings:

☐ I am interested in the Free U. but cannot at present participate. Keep me informed.

☐ I am interested in conducting a course on the following topic:

Return this form to Free University,  
3601 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 19104—  
intramural or US Mail. Further information call BA 2-8969.

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PH 100-47881  
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEBBIE AMIS  
JAMES DOLSEN  
RITA GABOW  
FRANCIS GABOW  
AARON LIBSON

Young Socialist Alliance and  
Philadelphia Area Committee  
to End the War in Vietnam

FRED STANTON  
ROBIN MAISEL  
DAN STEWART  
WALTER BROD  
FRED FELDMAN  
AMY LOWENSTEIN

Other

CARL GILBERT (ASOC)

[REDACTED] (FPC)

[REDACTED] (FPC)

VINCENT<sup>\*</sup>SALANDRIA

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Attorney

FA

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[REDACTED]

Committee for Non-Violent action (CNVA)

WILLIAM DAVIDON (CNVA)

[REDACTED] (CNVA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	DATE <b>8/26/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>3/16-8/16/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>DEMONSTRATIONS-PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>WILLIAM S. BETTS</b>	TYPED BY <b>CSK</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)</b>	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by **[redacted]**  
Declassify on: OADR (291,745)

1/12/93

b6  
b7CReferences DECLASSIFIED BY **[redacted]**  
ON **3-29-93**

Airtel from the Director dated 3/16/66. 291745  
Report of SA WILLIAM S. BETTS dated 5/26/66  
at Philadelphia.

Class. by **[redacted]** P -  
8-23-88  
Date of Review OADR Leads  
PHILADELPHIA  
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CLASS. & EXT. BY **[redacted]**  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)  
DATE OF REVIEW **7/15/86**

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Will submit a report similar to instant report,  
covering a three month period, no later than 11/16/66, in  
accordance with instructions in referenced airtel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <b>[signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		17 AUG 30 1966	
11 - Bureau <b>[redacted]</b> (RM)		REC-10	
3 - Philadelphia (100-47881)		EX-110 REC	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	OM, OSI, ADP, DRD-15-CA, CM, ST, [redacted]	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <b>[signature]</b> DATE <b>4/24/79</b>	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	9-15-66		
How Fwd.	R/S		
By	BAW: [signature]		

Antel to PH 9/8/66 JHK: gdl

SEC. [signature]

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## CONFIDENTIAL

## SECRET

OFFICE OF CASE	PHILADELPHIA	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	5/26/66 - 8/1/64 - 3/16/66
REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY	
WILLIAM S. BETTS		lcp	
CHARACTER OF CASE			
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM			
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)			

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

REFERENCE SA# 92-0603  
 Cover AMN only

Airtel from the Director dated 3/16/66.

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]  
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 5-21-86 LEADS

PHILADELPHIA: Comp # 55,434  
 AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Will submit a report similar to instant report,  
 covering a three-month period, no later than 8/15/66, in  
 accordance with instructions in referenced airtel.

1 Xerox "A" AND  
 PAGES 116 AND 306  
 BS 9/13/66

Classified by 1259  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

1. Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over \_\_\_\_\_ months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED BY [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

1 - Bureau (R.M.)

3 - Philadelphia (100-47881)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP(S) OF

DATE 17 MAY 31 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency: ACSI, ONI, OSI, State, SS, [redacted] KAO (S, C, G, O)

Request Recd: 7-12-66

Rwd: 060 P 11

wd: BAU to

SECRET

54 AUG 2 1966

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SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
 ADD. DISSEMINATION

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~~SECRET~~

THOMAS MURRAY  
Organizer of the CNVA Vigil at Vertol

~~PETER GREGONIS~~ *P*  
Of CNVA Farm at Voluntown, Conn.

A. J. MUSTE

*Pa.*  
CNVA, New York

CHARLES WALKER  
American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

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*Pa.*  
Friends Peace Committee (FPC)

CHARLES BUTTERWORTH

VINCENT SALANDRIA  
Attorney, American Civil Liberties Union

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)  
and FPC

JOSIAH THOMPSON  
Professor, Haverford College

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CNVA and FPC

FPC

ARIEL LOEWY  
Professor, Haverford College

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PH 100-47881  
(21)

across the street from the pickets and remained from about 10:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., October 17, 1965. At 5:00 a.m., a firecracker was thrown from a passing car toward the pickets, but there were no injuries. There were no other incidents or arrests.

[PH T-30 furnished on November 3, 1965,] photographs of (S) (U) a number of pickets during the above demonstration at Vertol. A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation identified the following as being among the pickets protesting United States action in Vietnam:

WILLIAM C. DAVIDON  
Professor  
Haverford College

[redacted]  
Friends Peace Committee and CNVA

VINCENT SALANDRIA  
Lawyer  
ACLU

[redacted]  
Friends Peace Committee

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~~SECRET~~

PH 100-47881

(3)

On April 8, 1965, Inspector MEERS furnished photographs taken of the rally at Independence Hall on April 3, 1965. Philadelphia Police and Special Agents of the FBI identified the following as being present at the rally in addition to the above speakers:

FRANK PATRINOS

GAIL LIBSON

AARON LIBSON

RITA (ROOKIE) GABOW

PEARL CHERTOV

JOEL ABER

who held amplifier for the speakers

SUE ELLEN ~~MALONEY~~

ROBIN MAISEL

RALPH ~~CAVELLO~~

AMY LOWENSTEIN

FRED FELDMAN

VINCENT ~~SALANDRIA~~

a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union

~~SECRET~~